isville & Cincin-ross (dally)...... 7.25 p. m. 7.15 s. m. 

org & New York 8:00 a. m. \*5:50 p. m. urg & New York 7:50 p. m. 7:40 a. m. FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive. IMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Exposition Building and depot fost of

Probot office, 92 LaSalle-st.

ROFESSIONAL.

19, 1875.

BROADBENT, alation, speedily cares Lang and Threst asthma, Catarra, and Consumption. hirty years' experience in successfully the complaints. Invalids should not fall outer at Matteson House, Room 78. Of-com 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Advice free. Pa-lesired. CARPETS.

ARPETS.

tinuing the Sale of Body apestry Brussels, Threea and Medium Ingrains, ds of cheap Carpetings in very low prices for CASH. CER H: PECK,

7 Wabash-av., cor. Adams-st

ATRICK'S DAY. of all organized Societies and Military
Olty of Chicago desirons of pricipalration of the Ansiversary of realaudis
the lith size of March, 1876, will tall the lith size of March, 1876, will be held
14, 1875, as Father Mathews and Hall, on a Halsted, for the purpose of making
maximum.
DAVID WALSH, Chairman.

FOR SALE J.CASEY,

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - \$186,713.06 Office, No. 208 LaSalle-st.

A. A. DEWEY, President.

N.S. BOUTON, Vice Pres. JAMES H. MYERS, Sec.
J. J. BERNE, General Agent. GENERAL NOTICES.

all garments ordered of us during

TAILORS,

130 DEARBORN-ST.

NOTICE.

FINANCIAL.

**TOLOAN** 

\$500 \$1,000 \$1,200 \$1,500 \$2,000 \$2,500

TURNER & MARSH.

102 WASHINGTON-ST.

THE UNITED STATES

MORTGAGE COMPANY

LOANS small or large sums, in

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary, 7 Union Building.

MACHINERY.

TO RINT. TO RENT.

"BROWNS","

And eccupied by H. M. Kinsley as a Restan-tant. Well adapted to Insurance or Rail-load Offices. Elegantly frescoed. Well ignied. Apply on premises.

GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between F. But Co., as 470 and 473 Mitchell-et., is this day dissolved

at Co., at 470 and 472 Mitchell-ets, it this day dissolved by mutual consent, Friedrich Busse retiring from the firm; Friedrich Koenig and Theodor Jahnke baving formed a new partnership and assuming all liabilities of the late firm, and will collect all cutstanding debts.

FRIEDRICH KOENIG, THEODOR JAHNER.

REMOVAL.

GAS FIXTURES.

WM. H. PATTERSON

To 42 & 44 Wabash-av.,

BUSINESS CARDS. (ESTABLISHED 1856.) A. H. MILLER,

OPTICAL GOODS.

REMOVALS.

IRON WORKS. TO WATER & GAS COMPANIES.

inside property.

January and February.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF

CARSON, PIRIE & CO., MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

Great West Side Dry Goods House,

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY Cheap Dress Goods Tables.

TABLE NO. 1, AT 20 CENTS, ains Gray Diagonal Serges, Balerno Stripes, Ore, English Morinos, Alpace Poplins, Silk Stripe Pop-de., worth from 51% to 45 cts. TABLE NO. 2, AT 25 CENTS, Contains Colored Sorges, Muhair Poplins, Imperial D soals, Camel's Hair Sorges, Matelasse Suttings, Eag Balornos, &c., formor price 45 to 80 ts. TABLE NO. 3, AT 30 CENTS.

Colored Mohair Brilliantines, Norfolk Lustres, Mohairs, Camel's Hair Cloths, Silk and Woo Pongees, Scotch Pinids, &c., former price from

Fine Empress Cloths, 80c and 80c qualities, for \$7% eta All-wool French Serges reduced to \$7% eta., formerly Sets.
Fancy French Wool Serges, formerly 75c, new 56 ets.
Heavy French Wool Diagonais, formerly 85c, new 50 ets.
Finest French Wool Dress Fabrics, reduced from \$1.10 and \$1.50 to \$5 and \$5 ets.
Lot of French Wool Camel's Hairs, 35 ets., formerly

Attractive Bargains in Silks.

chap.
Line of Plain Colored Silks at \$1.
Ries 34-inch Lyons Gros Grains, high colors and evening shades, \$1,56, formerly \$3.50.
Black-ground Fancy Strips Silks, white and colored strips, 7s-ts, great bargains.
Chak Velvets reduced to \$4.50, \$5, and \$6.50 per yard.
Lyons Cloak Velvets for \$8, \$11, and \$12.50, large re-

rgains in Linens and Housekeeping Goods. eat reductions in Flancels, Blackets, &c. simeres, Cloths, and Waterproofs greatly

cial bargains in Hosiery and Winter

Iwo Bankrupt Stocks,

dies' and Children's Cloaks and Polonaise DIES CORSETS AND UNDERCLOTHING.

50,000 YARDS HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES ASTONISHING PRICES!

PROPOSALS. ils for the Fire-Proof and Burglar-Proof Safe ired by the U.S. Treasury Department. U. S. TREASURY DEPART MENT, WAREINGTON, D. C., les. I. HEL.—Sasied proposals will be received at the Original Machine and the Control of the

well bidder, sedications and drawings, aboving the form of con-cion, and forms of proposal, can be obtained upon incition at the Office of the Supervising Architect.

I bids must be accompanied by the guaranty bond of raponable persons, in the sum of ten thousand doi-(810, 800), that the bidder will accept and perform the acceptance of the security acceptance of the security accrified to by the United States Judge, Clerk of United States Court, or the District Attorney of the fift wherein the bidder resides.

2. Department reserves the right to reject any or all

but must be made on the printed form to be ob-at the Office of the Supervising Architect, and afform in every respect with the requirements of sertisement and the specification, or it will not be B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

61 Washington-st.. between State and Dearborn FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. Laundry,

OFFICES-13 Deschornest., 136 Michigan-st., 139 West \$5.00 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

Bills of National Currency.

WASHINGTON.

The Expense of Exposing Official Corruption.

The Government Bills for the Pacific Mail Inquiry.

Irwin on the Defensive---Mr. King's Pusillanimous Runaway.

Make a discount of 10 per cent on The Democrats Working Quietly for Extra Session--- The Army Appropriation.

JOHN B. HALL & CO., District Property-Owners Not Anxious for the Suffrage.

> Fear of Ring-Rule and Control of the Ignorant Negro Vote.

I horeby waru all persons not to buy or in any way bargain with John Harbert, of 1256 State-st., for any horses, wagons, harness, of fixtures in meat-market No. 1256 State-st., as the said chattels are property of the firm of J. HERBERT A CO., of which I am a partner. I have noticed he has defaced the letters Herbert & Co. from the wagons, a as to blot out of existence any evidence of my copartnership, but I have abundant other proof, and will prosecute any one bargaining for any of the said chattels.

JOHN HOFF. Dawes' Luck---The Recusant Witnesses---Senator Thurman's Cup of Cold Water.

We have pure ased the interest of Free-man S. Rounds in our business, and he this day retires from our firm.

ALLEN, KEITH & CO. Good Cheer at Wormley's --- Senatoria Spats---Society Gossip.

The Jewells' German. PACIFIC MAIL

EXPENSIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune washingron, D. C., and M. A. The expenses of the Pacific Mail Investigating Committee are very great. Under the present law, it is necessary to send a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms to subpone every witness, as the service cannot be done by mail or telegraph. The consequence is that the expenses of this investigation may not be much less than those of the large Southern Investigating Committee. In past years the money spent by some of these latter committees ned the sum of \$20,000.

DONN PLATT may have another opportunity to tell the Com-mittee on Ways and Means what he don't know in his paper, referring to the parable Sam Ward related to the Committee, he says: "Now, Uncle Samuel knew that the exact amount used in this way was fifty-two \$1,000 bills. Now, then, for the hungry King of Spain lost in the woods, read Stockwell of the Gold or Currency, on improved Pacific Mail; for the sook, read Richard B. Irwin; and, for the fifty-two earless pigs, read fifty-two members of the House, and the moral of the fable comes to the surface. Taking eight of the Committee into the gallery of the House, pigs—members of Congress—less three left in the Committee-room." Hoisting Machines.

CHYNOWETH'S HAND-POWER. Patented Aug.
18, 1874. Constructed strictly on mechanical principles.
MARTIN'S PATENT HYDRAULIC ENGINE, for efficiency, cost of ranging, and agonomy of space, is unequaled.
UNION FOUNDRY WORKS.

pigs—members of Congress—less three left in the Committee-room."

The impression prevalls that Irwin will not make any further important disclosures, but will place all responsibility for payment of money upon Stockwell. A lawyer of the Senate, who has analyzed Irwin's testimony, says that it is very careful and ingenious; that the whole bearing of it is to make a defense for himself in the pending suit in New York; that no line of it, thus far, in any way directly criminates himself.

In the matter of the arrest of Whitelaw Reid, it has been discovered that the Sunreme Court of this District have unanimously decided that a witness in attendance upon a Congressional committee is exempted from arrest while going to, in attendance upon, and returning from Washington. The decision refers to both civil and criminal suits, but there is a limitation on the civil suits, that service of process may be had. The Court said that a witness has in this respect exactly the same privileges as a Cangrossman. According to this precedent, the criminal action against Reid must fail, but the civil suit may be prosecuted. Either suit could have been brought in New York in the United States Courts.

SHLL KING, it is evident, did not imagine that the Committee on Ways and Means would come so close upon his track. He went to New York during the holidays on the same train that the Ways and Means Committee did. He said to one of the Committee that, if they intended to call him again, he wanted it done before January, as he should spend that month in St. Paul. The member understood that King intended to desert Ramsey and then himself stand as a candidate for the Senate. That same week the Committee discovered his checks.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.

DAVID S. BROWN, Pres. JAMES P. MICHELLON,
Sec. BENJ. CHEW, Treas. WM. SEXTON, Supt.
Office, Philadelphia, e North Seventhest.
Cast Iron Gas and Water Pipes, Cast Iron Flange Heating and Steam Pipes. Stop Valves for Water
ing and Steam Pipes. Stop Valves for Water
of Gas. Holders, Telescopic or Single,
Castings and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds, for Gas
Works.

THE ARMY. THE PROPOSITION TO MAKE APPROPRIATIONS

THE PROPOSITION TO MAKE APPROPRIATIONS IN ADVANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—The apprehensions that there may be an extra session of Congress are not without foundation. There is an evident disposition on the part of the Democrats to resort to filibustering to prevent any legislation objectionable to them. Their opposition has gone farther than this. It was noticed that in the vote upon the Indian Appropriation bill a good many Democrats voted for the Choctaw Claim, in order to put it on the bill, and then voted against the bill. The sole purpose of such votes is to delay legislation. It is certain that the Democrats will resort to any expedient to defeat the Army bill, especialty if it shall contain an

is to delay legislation. It is certain that the Democrats will resort to any expedient to defeat the Army bill, especially if it shall contain an appropriation for two years for the army, as has been suggested by the Republican caucus.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEW RULE agreed upon by the Republican caucus yesterday evening would be to counteract these dilatory movements of the Democrats, and to compel the House to take speedy and final action upon all important measures. Some of the Republicans do not seem inclined to support this proposed new rule. They assign as the reason for this opposition the belief that the chief purpose of the rule is to render the passage of the appropriation for the army for two years more practicable under the present rules. It is entirely within THE FOWER OF THE DEMOGRATIC MINORITY to prevent the Republican two-thirds from taking final action upon anything. Forty votes are sufficient to command a roll-call. It would be possible for this minority of eighty, by alternating in attendance upon the House, to defeat the majority, and, in fact, to compel it to surrender from physical exhaustion.

THE OFFOSITION TO THE NEW RULE increases among Republicans as it is more thoroughly understood. It seems to be conceded that the purpose of the rule is to help secure an apprepriation for the army for two years. A leading Republican said to night that such legislation would be a confession that the Republican party cannot be sustained except at the point of the bayonet, and that such confession would be death. Many of the New England members will refuse to support the bill. Some of them absented themselves for that purpose.

A PRESSURE FOR THE INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

There are two propositions of some importance before the House Military Committee that will probably receive consideration this weak. One

is for an increase of the army to about the size of its present strength. This will be present vigorously, and the chances are that it will be favorably reported by the majority of the Committee. Southern Republicans insist very strongly that the army ought to be doubled in strength, in order to preserve peace in the South. Western Congressmen want the increase made on account of the Indians. The Secretary of War, of course, favors the proposition, as do the officers of the army generally, who desire a commotion, and lose no opportunity to impress their views upon their friends in Congress. Altogether, the infinence in favor of the increase was never so strong as it is to-day.

HEAVY ARMAMENT.

The second proposition is that which was recommended by the President in his recent special message to appropriate \$250,000 for the manufacture of heavy guns. This will undoubtedly be reported favorably by the Committee, as it has been repeatedly urged upon them by one of the highest military officers.

THE CAUCUS DID NOT DISCUSS THE SUBJECT.

It is now authoritatively stated that in none of the recent Republican canouses has the propriety of appropriating for the army for two years instead of one been mentioned. The matter has been freely discussed, chiefly by Southern Republicans privately, but it has never been suggested in caucus. There was no reference to Southern affairs made in the caucus last night. The entire session was devoted to an arrangement of current business.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1875.

PO POPULAR ELECTIONS WASTED.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The result of

washiveron, D. C., and 22—the result of careful observation makes it apparent that at least seven-eights of the property-holders of the district are opposed to the passage of a law that will constitute any District offices to be filled by popular elections. On the other hand, the late ring, combining with the colored people, are making a formidable effort to secure a suffrage provision in the new law for the governments. COMPLAINTS.

COMPLAINTS.

The people are somewhat disposed to complain that their interests are being neglected by Cougress. They have a debt of about \$23,000,000 imposed by the maladministration of the Shepherd-Cooks government, and with property worth only a little more than \$98,000,000, they do not see their way out, unless the Government will aid them. It is stated that, although the Board of Audit have been four weeks trying to unravel the accounts of MacGruder, late Treasurer under Shepherd, they seem to be no nearer to the solution of the muddle than they were when they began. The most that has been learned, so far, seems to be that there is a prospect of finding a large balance on

that has been learned, so far, seems to be that there is a prospect of finding a large balance on the wrong side of the account.

THE SAFE-BURGLARY.

It is reported that another effort will be made, to-morrow, to pass a resolution to investigate the administration of justice in the safe-burglary real

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—The leading Democrats in Congress have been actively en gaged during the last four days in telegraphi correspondence with the principal Democrats in the Legislatures of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Their purpose has been to influence the Democratic vote in the Senatorial elections. the Democratic vote in the Senatural elections. They are very jubilant here in the belief that their efforts have succeeded in the defeat of Chandler. They are now working to defeat Ramsey in Minnesota. The position of Matt Carpenter on the Louisiana question is approved by the Democrats in the Senate, and the latter have telegraphed to the Democratic managers at Madjson to unite their vote for Carpenter if it is necessary to elect him. They seem to be confident that Carpenter would not stand by the Kellogg Government, even if the Republican majority of the Senate caucus should determine upon such a line of action.

zach chandles arrived to-day, apparently in good spirits. He says that he is a more radical Republican now

CHNERAL COSSIP.

THE STATE OF MATERIAL COSSIP.

THE STATE OF M

Washingron, D. C., Jan. 20.—Last Tuesday evening the Postmaster-General's bouse was the scene of one of the most thoroughly elegant and enjoyable Germans ever given in the city. The house is especially adapted to entertainments, being so very commodious and roomy. The dancing-half runs the entire length of the house, some 80 feet in length, I should imagine at a venture, and very wide. The inlaid floors are highly polished, and the very perfection of dancing-floors. The German commenced at half-past 10, although the invitations read 10 p. m. But Miss Edith Pish failing to appear punctually, etiquette

shoed, and the very perfection of danoing. However, the control of the process of the proceeding day. The causion of the process of the proceeding day. The causion of the process of the

commodated in like manner until Mr. Dawner continues are to the quarters which will be reacted by privity consents to complex.

To-derrow you will receive, by integrats the state of the other parties who did not a manual of the other parties who did not a state of the protection of the other parties who did not a state of the protection of the other parties who did not a state of the protection of the other parties who did not a state of the protection of the other parties who did not a state of the protection of the other parties who did not the next the parties of the protection of the other parties of the parties

NUMBER 156.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

Privabura, Jan. 24.—Thomas Sturgeon, a conductor on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, was instantly killed in the yard of Ross street yesterday evening. While running shead of his train to turn a switch, his foot caught in the frog, throwing him to the ground, and, before he could extricate himself, the train struck him, instantly killing and mangling him in a terrible manner.

# THE FAR WEST.

# AWEARY.

FAILED TO PUT AN END TO HIMSELF.

Special Dispatch to The Chacase Tribuna.

ALTON, Ill., Jan. 24.—Yesterday a Germas who refuses to give his name, but says his relatives live at Beardstown, made two attempts to commit suicide at Brighton. The first time he tried to cut his throat, but his lnife was addult that he did not succeed, and the second time by cutting his wrist, but he did not accomplish the deed.

THREW HIMSELF UNDER A TRAIN.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—James Myers communities the ladies' car on a train of the Cincinna Richmond & Chicago Railway, just as the trawas leaving Collinaville Station. Two when passed over his body, mangling it in a bordin manner, and causing instant death. Monya manner, and causing instant death.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

the integral assertment in the city of Feet d Goods. Furniture, Carpets, Sedding-niters, Show Cases, Shelving, Ale Beng-Gray Blankots, and Home

#### LEGISLATURES.

A Statement on Behalf of the Wiscon sin Republicans Who Staved Out of Cancus.

The Obnoxiousness of Mr. E. W. Reves, "Boss," Drill-Sergeant, Etc.

The Compact Phalanx of Officeholders---The Horrid Front It Wears.

Demands of the People for an Improvement in the Morale of the Party.

The Duty of Obeying the People in Preference to a Corrupt Ring.

Andy Johnson's Chances of Being Elected Senator from Tennessee.

Proceedings in Other Legislatures

WISCONSIN.

THE RENATORIAL CONTEST.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23.—A decent respect for the opinions of mankind perhaps requires that the reasons governing the few noble Bepublicans in the Wisconsin Legislature, who refuse to go into the Senatorial caucus and abide by its decision, should be given to the public.

For five or six years the Republican party of Wisconsin has been under the control of a ring.

sconsin has been under the control of a ring, ring for its chief Mr. E. W. Keyes, Chairman the Republican Central Committee, and em-State and their retainers. It is compact, well drilled, unscrupaious, and efficient, and has ex-ercised an absolute despotism over the party in

this State.
Through their instrumentality Mr. Carpen was elected to the Senate six years ago, and, appreciating whence his election came, has DURING HIS SENATORIAL CAREER

been its powerful ally and supporter, and be-stowed the Federal patronage of the State only upon those who would actually and obsequiously Any Federal officer who had any manliness of

character, who was indisposed to be a tool, was instantly dismissed from office, and his place filled by one more suppliant.

Through this means State Conventions and

Legislatures have been in a great measure controlled and the will of the people ignored. Under this dispensation the standard of official character has been continually lowering, and the morale of the party describeding.

the morale of the party deteriorating.

Some of the best men of the party have left it, others keep aloof from politics, neglecting to vote, and the Republican majority has con-stantly been decreasing until the fall of 1873, eratic Reform party, the change being chiefly at-tributable to the impatience of the people. THE BING BULE.

ties as an orator, and possesses many good quanties which strongly endear him to his qualities which strongly endear him to his friends, and those who are now opposing him do not wish to take, from him any of the glory to which he is justly entitled. They do not fight him as a man, but oppose his election to the Senate for the reason that his record has been such as to demonstrate that he is unfit for the position. It is unnecessary in this letter

which he is fastly entitled. They do not highly street that he is medically the record that his record has been easily as to demonstrate that he is much to review that record. It is afficient to any their than the street that he is much that the street that is the street that is the street that is the street that he is not to review that record. It is afficient to any that it has been domend necessary by the Bullian party of the State, to order to assert the people that the street that the control of the street that the street that the street that the control of the street that the street

Carpenter man being placed upon the caucus

Carpester man being placed upon the cancus Committee.

THE FRIENTS OF GOV. PARSERIERS
Were willing and antions to go into cancus the first week of the session, when the members were fresh from their constituents and their instructions and pledges had not been obliterated from their minds by glittering persussions. To this the friends of the machinery for calling the cancus, could, and did, prevent it. Had a cancus then held the first week of the session, the ministion of Air. C. to write leiters and said in politions signed by such weather-cocks as they have been defeated.

The first step was to employ men in every Senate and Assembly district represented by an oponess of Air. C. to write leiters and said in politions signed by such weather-cocks as they there had been a great change of the very soft there had been a great change in the very soft there had been a great change in the very soft there had been a great change in the very soft the people of such district, and that they were now favorable to the election of Mr. C. This was the work of the Postmasters scattered through the State, and applementing the letters by the appeals and inducements of the powerful lobly hore, and with such success intained to the state of the committee of

feat of the Republican party in this State for years to come.

Unmi/takably a large majority of the Republicans of the State are opposed to his election. They had so expressed themselves, and had elected men pledged against him.

WHA?, THEN, WAS THE DUTY OF THE HOUR?
To stand by and see the will of the people cheated and thwarted? How long is it supposed that men will stand by a party and vote for its men when their wishes are constantly ignored, and the fruits of their victory wrested from them by chicanery?

To the average politician the refusal to go into a caucus or convention, and abide its result, is a very serious offense. It is a recisace upon this weakness of politicians that has emboldenthese men to thus attempt, time and again, to still the public voice in this and other States. Ordinarily we would not justify it, but there are occasions when even loyalty to the party demand it.

The election of Mr. C. means an indorsement of his record—his acts as a Senator. It means to the Republicans of this State that all these resolu-tions of all our conventious meant nothing; that they were mere clap-trap and buncombe, put forth for the temporary purpose of catching votes.

put forth for the temporary purpose of catching votes.

WHAT IT MEANS.

It means to the Republican electors of this State that they can no longer trust to our professions and promises of self-purification. It means the sure, inevitable, and permanent defeat of the party in this State.

It is for the purpose of saving the Republican party in this State that this Spartan band of heroes in the Wisconsin Legislature have thrown themselves into the breach—that they have risen above the petty politician and invoked the inalienable right of revolution.

They know that in their case it will not do to look back. That insuccessful revolt is treason. They know, too, that a compact was made by the original friends of Mr. C., that in no event would they permit the election of Gov. Washburn. They have heard the boasts of Federal officeholders as to their success.—stating that when the session opened two-thirds of the Republican members were opposed to the election of Mr. C., sad that through their influence they have secured a majority for him.

THESE, THEN, ARE THER REASONS:

1. Because a large majority of the people of the State, are opposed to his election, as was shown at the election in November last, by their instructions to, and pledges required of, members elected.

2. Because the Republican party of the State, by its conventions and newspaper press, is committed against the re-election of Mr. Carpenter,

sion of Senators from the middle division.

BATE IS WORKING

like a Trojan to-day. His friends held a caucus this morning and claimed to have "fixed things," and that he will be elected to-morrow. Johnson's supporters are jubilant, and claim he will be elected on the first or second bailot. Johnson men, abseut yesterday, have been telegraphed urging their presence. The battle is to rape to-morrow. Johnsonians say he will get 3 to 10 additional votes, which will assure his success. Col. Gustavus A. Henry and Judge James Barley will be put upon the track, which will complicate Bate's chances, taking away some of his votes. It is predicted that unless Johnson be elected on the first or second ballot, balloting will be greatly prolonged. Should he achieve success, a tremendous demonstration will follow.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 24.—Seven ballots had been taken at Charleston up to 10 o'clock Saturday night, in the Democratic caucus, to nominate a candidate for Sepator. The average nominate a candidate for Senator. The average of the vote has been: Camden, 10; Walker, 18; Price, 11; Brannon, 9; coattering, 2; necessary for choice, 37. It is thought that Brannon will be selected as a compromise candidate. The Capitol Removal bill will probably be re-ported by the Senate Judiciary Committee on

### GEN. LYON AT WILSON'S CREEK.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18 .- In your issue of the 15th inst. is an interesting notice of "The Count de Paris' History of the Civil War in America," in which occurs the following extract, giving an account of the death of Gen. Lyon at Wilson's Creek:

the 10th test is an interesting solice of "The angeline and the expression there, and restrate here are all the state of the color of the state of t

THE PULPIT.

Sermon by Robert Collyer on "Grocks and Barbarians."

Wherein He Is "Debtor Both to the Wise and the Unwise."

A Reply to Dr. Ryder's Strictures on the Turner Hall Matter.

A Reply to Dr. Ryder's Strictures on the Turner Hall Matter.

A Warm Public Welcome to the Rev. E. P. Powell.

GREEKS AND BARBARIANS.

The Rev. Rebert Collyer preached before a fine souther group and server bear the server which to check the human side for the server which is a server server which is concessed as a server server which is the server which the concessed as a server which of the burnar the server which is not server than the server which the server which is true, for the register of the contract of the contract is true, for the register of the contract of the contract is true, for the register of the contract is true, for the register of the contract of the contract is true, for the register of the contract of the contract is true, for the register of the contract of the contract is true, for the register of the contract of the contract is true, for the register of the contract of the contract is true, for the register of the contract of the contract is true, for the register of the contract of the contract is true, for the register of the contract of the contract is true, for the register of the contract of the contract is true, for the register of the contract is true, for the register of the contract of the contract is true, for the register of the contract of the contract is true, for the register of the contract of the contract is true, for the register of the contract of the contract is true, for the contract of the contract is true, for the contract is true, for the contract of the contract is true, the contract of the contract of the contract is true, the contract of the contract

it.

I can also say in all sincerity that I never quite expect to fathom the free spirit of that word of Jesus, the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath, because I was born and bred in an atmosphere of Sabbath observance unspeakably narrower than that principle points out as the true use of Sunday. On this, however, I am clear, that to make good music shd to hear it on the Sunday in church as out of it is a good thing, because good music is always in order, whether it be after the American habit of thinking it must be good if it costs enough or

The state of the s

been the way be reached them, because I can imagine no other way, and if I could it would not be that we have been taking in America as minusters and members in good atlanding. I would adopt Paul's method as far as I possibly could, I can see they will not come to me, that is a serticel question, then I must go to them. Yet I must not go to lay thom nuder an obligation, but to pay a dobt. We ove them the higher life, if we will consider this question rightly, in return for what they give us in the lower. I owe them the leaven for the meal. They give me a sunny look at that which is to come. They reveal Christians afresh, let me reveal Christians afresh, let me reveal Christians afresh, let me reveal Christians afresh and they or will they care for this, or shall I have my labor for my pains? I has they ever can or ever will care for what they agree to call hetrodoxy I do not believe, but I want to read you a very interesting letter I got yesterday from Sweden in evidence that great numbers who have broken loose from what passes for religion in that regions hunger still for the bread of life, and cannot be satisfied until they get it:

Gormzhuno, 23th Dec., 1874.—Dear and Reserved Sir: There are at present in Sweden a considerable number of men, whose bearis are opes to religion, but who natitier can nor will sacrifide reason and individuality to its presended interests, and whose religious wants cannot be supplied either in the Lutheran Church of State, to which the great majority of the population of this country belong, set by any of the other Trinitarina sects that, have galand ground here of late. With Jesus of Nazareth, they believe in Hot children's, the human individuality to its presended interests, and whose religious community of the present part of the success the meaning and the late of the success the person, life and cannot be supplied either the the late of the success the late of the success to the busines of the success to the busines of the success to the busines of the late of the success to

We sign, reverend sir, with much esteem, truly yours.

Now, though these are not Germans. I take it to be beyond question true, that this is the very same material we may find in these so-called German infidels. The longing after God is never slain in the human beart utterly; the connection with Heaven never quite broken. The religion which can at once existly the reason and the faith of man is always in order which can allow for the difference of nature and habit between one man and another; meet the other man frankly on his own ground, see the worth of what he has in addition to what I have when it is good and true, and, by pricing that at its full value, win him to consider what is better and best. Very good and true are some of the qualities of these people, the educated and the uneducated alike. They are among the things that mean far more then getting rid of hell and drawing sectarian lines close and tight. They mean larger, sweeter, and brighter humanity, a real human brotherhood, instead of a mere local churchhood, if we can but enter into them hearfuly and win those that possess them to be one with us in whatever ministers to the whole life of America, and by consequence, in time, to the whole life of Man.

Till the war-drum throbs no longer, And the battle-faces are furied.

whole life of Man.

Till the war-drum throbs no longer,
And the battle-dags are furied.

In the parliament of man.

The federation of the world,
When the common sease of most
Shall hold the freeful land in awa,
And the kindly Earth shall ripen
Last in universal law.

For I doubt not through the ages
One increasing purpose rans.
And the thoughts of men are widened
With the process of the suns.
Men, our brothers; men, all workers,
Ever reaging something new,
That which they have done but earness.

wanted to feel that he was surrounded by warm, whole-souled, liberal-minded people. He thought the Third Charch gave one of the grandest opportunities in the city for liberal preaching. He knew of no place so favorable for the preaching of their good broad liberal creed. Brother Fowell was in the current, and if he took advantage of it he cool'd make his church the strongest and most influential in the Northwest.

THE REV. MR. WENDTE

commenced by giving proofs of his Unitarian-ism. As a representative Unitarian be was pleased, he said, to welcome Brother Fowell. He thought it was to the latter's advantage that he had come among a small compregation. There was a social, family feeling surrounding a small church which made its work carnest, lasting, and effective, for they worked in harmony and in the spirit of brother-hood. The rest of his remarks were extremely landatory of the Unitarian denomination and the Unitarian clergy.

PROP. MILLS,

of Syracuse, was then introduced by Mr. Wendt, who said he would speak for the Church universal. He spoke of the importance of approaching the truths of life and the verities of nature, which were ofter than the doctrines of the Bibls. The age needed something better than the traditional religion of their fathers; the dogmas of the past had been outgrown and would not satisfy the intellectual demands of to-day. Hence there was a higher requirement expected from the minister. Ho must respect the freedom of the intellect and colarge his mind to a comprehension of the broad and vitaling truths that are preasing upon mankind.

THE REV. MR. POWELL, the recipient of this welcome, was then invited forward. He said that whether Mr. Collyer's claim that Chicago was the greatest place on earth was true or not, he could say that a Chicago and the was not. If he was asked to what seet he belonged, he would say 'No' 'to every one of them, down to the smallest sect, the insect. He was simply a Christian, and preached Christianity as God head given him to see it. He was thankful for the w

#### DUBUQUE.

The River Railroads in the Hands of a Receiver.

Anti-Protestant Blast by a Catholic " Father "--- Priest vs. Nun.

Lawsuits Growing Out of Defec-

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune, DUBUQUE, Jan. 21.—The appointment of a Re-

tive Sidewalks.

rather took the stand, soher citizens of Dubuqua by surprise. As the construction of these roads was first designed and put into practical shape by Dubuque men, and as the bonds, to the amount of \$200,000 or more, are held here, the roads were quite naturally regarded as a Dubuque institution. In point of fact, however, and owing to the timidity of Eastern capital to embark in fresh Western railroad enterprises, the financial affairs of the Chi-cago, Dubuque & Micnesota Railroad have been

cago, Dubuque & Mionesota Rairroad have in a mixed-up condition for several months past; and, had not the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stepped forward and assumed the running expenses, we should have been treated to a strike of railroad employes for wages due. The Receivership was virtually procured at the hands of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and knowing ones predict that hands of the Chicago, Burington & Quincy; and knowing ones predict that this was only a sharp dodge on their part to forestall the Chicago & Northwestern, who have been negotiating for the sale or lease of the river lines for some time past. The experience of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota, the Davenport & St. Paul, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota, and the Iowa Ceutral Roads, only seems to justify the conclusion, that North and South lines of railroad are not profitable as investments in this State; and that

as investments in this State; and that they can only be utilized as feeders for the main trunk-lines leading to the fast. The laws of trade and commerce are inexorable, and any attempt to divert them from the old-established channels is attended with financial

THE BROOKLYN

More Pen-Pictures of

Mr. Beecher as Seen Syntax's" Ope

An Apology for Mrs. pearance in C

sketch of Shearman ber-Counsel Defense

Special Correspondence of The BROOKLYN, Jan. 21. - The were a trifle more interesti been bitherto. But it must sult of this morning's work nothing. All his shrewd dev Why on earth Mr. Beecher

is something far beyond my can understand why Mr. She the production of the corpus aon of Elizabeth Tilton. Nay how the same ingenius altors exposure of his own bushing the hungry popular beast. Be ceive, nor can I invent the daily exhibition of Mrs. Beeche on our sendalous stage. ense for i t, day after day shoulder his pallid wife into ber side while the nastiness of dripping from the lips of with

THE RESELLIOUS now flushes, now blanches his tyrdom for many of its lat greatly, and a hot blush upo claims the smart of her outramore spiritual than the gross of her consort. Indeed, they turesque. To-day I examined excellent opera-glass. It was tunity I have ever had to

arc, the top of his head alm cerebellum extravagantly dove between the crown of, his hes his ear is unnaually long. Un is the line between his ear and point of the cerebellum. His than the length warrants, and flattened and slightly upturne is very long, as long as Thac thicker and fleshier. The u likewise thick and pulpy, prota Bat

Bus

THE BEAL DEFORMITY Of consists in the jowl of triple of his (Beecher's) throat look like. This wrinkled mass of fat compormally curved interval betweend his Adam's apple. The tumid as the forethroat, but is of proportion. The mouth a quiver at each corner, as if it lax, any moment, in a smile, odd habit becomes a downright are. of the whole face. They a true sea-color, and in their ab can discover all the buoyancy,

from brown to white, and is in ble, except for its length and to ligent manner in which it is are the beauty of Becceer's faplexion its ruin. Pal or or or broome its rugged and mas But in place of being pale or Some, but over each eye there ple, running into edges of Som of each cheek are other scarle and interlaced by numbers of veins. The base of his none of each cheek are other scarle and interlaced by numbers of veins. The base of his none and the right postril seems when he frowns or smiles, the larly distributed over the who brows lower, his nose protrud out, and there are a dozen new creases in his trips chin.

Aly picture mas be, in some sive. I will stand responsible racy.

The ERFENDANT AND sit in the centre of their famil Beecher's left is their class? He is a strangely commonplace looking not unlike a precise H wears side-whiekers and a muter decoration he laboriously to complexion is even coarser of father. From every point of y have suffered from a severe at No one in Court feels the shau his parents position more than He is red from morning to night hiss, and his bead is bent so rests upon his bosom. He invity than any other of the princ On Mr. Beecher's right is tilled of even less individuality, see, than his brother. He dre blushes constantly, and takes small memorandum-book.

The Coose-Examin which Tracy resumed this m venomous and pointed than it sure, he gained nothing partice whose stolid pattence must by voking to the lawyers. But positive favor on the audience strategy of the defense so c need he has hesitation in a story that Mr. Beecher will the fession of error—not of crime, rhail have had time to let this leave an impress upon thour m ly silide into a pitiable sto Moulton, has renitence to villanous deception by both, ly, and with a convincing can humerous pitfalls and ambus has fraitly, not his guilt, was a him by.

at he was surrounded by warm, eral-minded people. He thought con gave one of the grand-is in the city for liberal is knew of no place so preaching of their good, broad, other Fowell was in the current, dvastage of it he could make rongest and most industrial in

interpretation of the control of the

s Unitarian denomination and argy.

PROF. MILLS,
then introduced by Mr. Wendt,
solid speak for the Church unike of the importance of apuths of life and the vertiles of 
tree older than the doctrines of the
meeded something better than the
ten of their fathers; the dogmas
been outgrown and would not been outstrown and would not ellectual demands of to-day. a higher requirement expected rr. He must respect the free-llect and enlarge his mind to a of the broad and vitaling truths

of the broad and vitaling truths gupon mansind.

E REV. Mr. FOWELL
this welcome, was then invited and that whether Mr. Collyer's Chicago was the greates and was true or not,

that a Chicago audience kably patient one. He could be a Unitarian, or that he was asked to what seet he belonged.

No to every one of them, down seet, the insect. He was simply I presched Christianity as God to see it. He was thankful for was of the sort he liked; it had as thankful too, he said, for a ch he could preach broad, libersened doctrines. The exercises ing and the benediction.

UBUQUE.

r Railroads in the s of a Receiver.

r "--- Priest vs. Nun. rowing Out of Defec-

ant Blast by a Catholic

ve Sidewalks.

ence of The Chicago Tribune, a. 21.—The appointment of a Re-

staid, sober citizens of Dubuque the construction of these roads ed and put into practical shape en, and as the bonds, to the ed and put into practical shape en, and as the bouds, to the on, 000 or more, are held here, ere quite naturally regard-buque institution. In point t, and owing to the timidity of to embark in fresh Western railes, the financial affairs of the Chi-& Minneaota Bailroad have been condition for accural months past. or minosous harroad have been nondition for several months past; o Chicago, Burlington & Quinoy and assumed the running ex-ald have been treated to a strike nicago & Northwestern, who have ng for the sale or lease of the some time past. The experience o, Dubuque & Minnesota, the St. Faul, the Burlington, Cedar St. Faul, the Surlington, Cedar south and the lowa Central Roads, unstify the conclusion, that North is of railroad are not profitable in this State; and that ally be utilized as feeders trunk-lines leading to the East, de and commerce are inexcrable, of to divert them from the old-uncle is attended with financial try and rule.

annels is attended with financial tev, and ruln.

RELIGIOUS COSSEP.

RELIGIOUS COSSEP.

Resirved ruin reminds us of the with which certain Catholics in reatened unless they keep strictly lational lines. A short time ago, t Society gave a grand supper and it at the Julien House. Certain it in with the ungodly, and had a they were brought up by their fer, the Rev. Father Moore, withfor presuming to associate with ata, broad-gauge Universalists. It them that the thing could won the state of the desire of the state o

SIDEWALK-SUITS

Ourt. the inhabitants might lie
to till spring. Like many olbes
bulluque has some shaky sideen covered with snow and ice,
ay a tumble. A couple of years
houy, Esq., the present editor
h, fell down upon the treacherous
broke his arm. He primptly
sinst the city for damages, and
\$700 in settlement of his claims
has inspired other unfortunate
the same direction,—the most
young the same direction,—the most
young the same direction,—the most
young the same direction,—the most
us February, 1873, plaintiff was
Main street, and walked
ow and ice which has been
cumulate on the pavement. He
with great force, injuring his
side, to such a degree that he
ave his bed for the space of
and he sues now to recover side, to such a degree that be ave his bed for the space of and he sues now to recover the city as payment for loss of a bills. The case has just been the jury, and their verdict if the considerable interest by tan-

Painter Durandpondent of the Academy writes
letter concerning Charles Dumus of mainting. When sketch
te of "Dew," which represented
of a young gar standing in a
a cage built entirely of glass,
aguare, in the park under the
his model could undress without
g cold, while he could see the
full light and in its exact relath the leaves of the trees, the
rass-plots, and the flowers of the

been hitherto. But it must be confessed by the inpartial observer, that, though Gen. Traor is a master of the art of cross-examination, the reside of this morning's work has been absolutely softning. All his strewd devices, all his saruesines, all his mioatory gestures, have turned out harren, and Moulton still continues the hero of the hour.

Why on earth Mr. Beecher and his family abind this patron of the hour.

Why on earth Mr. Beecher and his family abind this patron of Elizabeth Tilton. Nay, I can even see how the same ingenine afterney city of the sungry popular beast. But I do not perceive, nor can I invent a pretext for the diliy exhibition of Mrs. Beecher the sider, and Mrs. Beecher the younger, on our scandalous stage. Yet, though there is no explanation of it, and, indeed, no exme for it, day after day does Mr. Beecher the soulder his pallid wife into courts and fidge by her side while the maximess of this trail is slowly frepring from the hips of witness and of counsel, he an stand it humself. Even if the greatly, and a hot blush upon each cheek processing the many of its laier yoars, suffering prot in the lips of witness and of counsel, he are stand it humself. Even if the series of the country and the series of the country had not been added to the series of the country and the series of the series of the country and the series of the country deep of

just as it lingers on my retina. His head is unusually large, his forehead receding on a gradual arc, the top of his head almost flat, and the cerebellum extravagantly developed. The line between the crown of his head and the top of his ear is unusually long. Unusually long also is the line between his ear and the extreme rear point of the cerebellum. His nose is broader than the length warrants, and the top of it is fattened and slightly upturned. The upper lip is very long, as long as Thackeray's, but much thicker and fleshier. The under lip, which is likewise thick and pully progradues inta hittle. likewise thick and pulpy, protrudes just a little.

THE BEAL DEPORMITY OF THE FACE consists in the jowl or triple chin, which makes his (Beecher's) throat look like a swollen dewlap. This wrinkled mass of fat completely fills up the normally curved interval between his actual chin and his Adam's apple. The neck is not so and his Adam's apple. The neck is not so tumid as the forethroat, but is still uply and out of proportion. The mouth weers a perpetual quiver at each corner, as if it were about to re-lax, any moment, in a smile. Occasionally this edd habit becomes a downright pout. The eyes

of the whole face. They are binish-gray,—a true sea-color, and in their shifting depths one can discover all the buoyancy, all the wit, all the pathes, all the poor humanity that have conspired to make Beecher what he is,—the idol of his people, the Mahomet of a floral and complacent creed. His hair is in the phase of transition from brown to white, and is in no wise remarka-

creed. His hair is in the phase of transitor from brown to white, and is in no wise remarkable, except for its length and the studiously negligent manner in which it is worn. His eyes are the beauty of Beccaer's face, so is his complexion its runged and massive irregularity. But in place of being pale or sallowness might become its runged and massive irregularity. But in place of being pale or sallow,

\*\*RECCHER's PACE IS NOTTLED

with a hundred patches of color. For instance, the front of his forchead is white and wholesome, but over each eye there is a blotch of purple, running into edges of scarlet. On the side of each cheek are other scarlet patches crossed and interfaced by numbers of minute purple veins. The base of his nose is furiously red, and the right nostril seems to be swollen. When he frowns or smiles, the motion is irregularly distributed over the whole face. His eye-brows lower, his nose protrudes, his lips stick out, and there are a dozen new and unexpected creases in his triple chin.

Also picture may be, in some particulars, repulsive. I will stand responsible for its rigid accuracy.

Aly picture may be, in some particulars, repulsive. I will stand responsible for its rigid accuracy.

THE DEFENDANT AND HIS WIFE
sit in the centre of their family party. On Mrs. Beecher's left is their eldest son, Col. Beecher. He is a strangoly commonplace young man. bearing no detectable resemblance to his father, and looking not unlike a precise English officer. He wears side-whickers and a mustache, which latter decoration he laboriously twists all day. His complexion is even coarsor than that of his father. From every point of view he seems to have suffered from a severe attack of small-pox. No one in Court feels the shame and anguish of his parents position more than this young man. He is red from moining to night with a perpetual blush, and his head is bent so low that his chin rate upon his bosom. He invites more sympathy than any other of the principal actors.

On Mr. Beecher's right is their other son, a lad of even less individuality, so far as I can see, than his brother. He dresses very plainly, blushes constantly, and takes notes all day in a small memorandum-book.

THE CHOSS-EXAMINATION,
which Tracy resumed this morning, was more venomens and pointed than it had been. To be sure, he gained nothing particular from Moulton, whose stolid pattence must be dreadfully provoking to the lawyers. But he conferred a positive favor on the audience by prefiguring the strategy of the defense so clearly that there need be no hes. tation in accepting it. The story that hir. Beecher will tell will be a confession of error—pot of crime. Before the jury that have had time to let this sudden admission leave an impress upon thoir minds, he will defty slide into a putiable story of his trust in floulton, his rentence to Tilton, and his rillianous deception by both. He will eloquently, and with a convincing candor, confess the numerous pitfals and ambuscades into which his fraity, not his guilt, was assisted to betray him by.

his traity, not his guilt, was assisted to betray him by.

Moulton and tilton.

He will, perhaps with tears describe the fervency of his faith in Moulton, the exaggaration of his spolegy to Thiton. He will, with fascinating simplicity, take the whole world into his confidence, that to show how Moulton and Tilton had been there previously, and ravished it of all its innocent but mischievous secrets. He will once more make a clean breast of it, if anything too completely, and so arthes it, if anything too completely, and so arthes it, if anything too completely, and so arther it, the shois safes plea in abatement will be taken for he very climax of art.

It is to prepare the public for this ingenious interaction of Mr. Beecher that Mr. Beecher's havers waste no time in quie sioning the authenicity of his letters, but concentrate their forces they of his letters, but concentrate their forces they of his letters, but concentrate their forces they do not try to sinke Mr. Moulton's report of Mr. Beecher's transactions; that they have accepted, so far, as if it were a standard history, these veracity can be asfely acknowleged. But, this putting their own construction on the out-invars of his "true inwardness," they intend, if hey can, to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the whole world—and Plymouth Church—that let of Mr. Beecher's weakness Moulton and Tilton lave consured to extract profit, vengennos, and his own desiruction.

It is true that, to complete the work of dis-limition all Tulton's witnessee have to be implicated in the same inductment of conspiracy;

SCANDAL.

but then, Shearman is equal to any emergency, as seat the shade of the late Plant.

At the Drama.

of the Prominent at the Drama.

of Shearman, the statomey and chamber-council the most disagreeable performer in this drama, the white performer in this drama, the state performer in this drama, the drama of the most disagreeable performer in this drama, the life has a long curved Jewish most, a particular of shall perform deep-rain even and a wide, sinker, this light down one conceased to the late and dancing about like a consumptive a veen and a wide, sinker, this light down one of the state of the performer in the drama o

events of Jan. 4 in New Orleans. The first knowledge the President had of those occur-rences was from reading of them in the papers next day. The attempted revolution by Wiltz was kept in the background by those who sought to condemn the President for what they assumed to be a naked interference by the Federal Govto be a naked interference by the Federal Gov-ernment. It was a really to a score of speeches by Senators and others to this effect that Gen. Logan delivered, and not a speech on the gen-eral question of the Louisiana Government. In that really he stated the unquestionable fact that the Kellogg was the de facto Government of the State, and the President had been compelled, in order to preserve the peace, to protect that Government sgainst domestic violence. He of necessity defended, as all other men must defend,

cessity defended, as all other men must defend, the President on that point.

Gen Logan is on record declaring that the whole State election in 1872, and the means by which the Kellogg Government was declared elected, was a "gigantic fraud." On that point he has not changed in the least. He is also on the record that, while technically the McEnery Government and not the Kellogg Government was elected in 1872, the whole election was void because of the fraud. This is by no means inconsistent with his present position, that the Kellogg Government, being the defacto Gov-Kellogg Government, being the factor of the Kellogg Government and not the Kellogg Government and not the Kellogg Government and not the Kellogg Government was soliciting and from the Spaniards and Portuguese. It is known that the English Kellogg Government, being the de facto Government, is entitled to demand and receive protection against domestic violence, revolution, and rebellion. We have differed from Gen. Logan on the currency guesticn, and perhaps on other topics, but that is no reason why we should fail to do him justice when he is unquestionably right. We think Mr., North, when he reflects on this subject, will agree that the positions assumed by Gen. Logan are beyond successful assault.

Novel Results of the Application of Galvanism to the Human Thront.

Philodolphia (Jan. 20) Dispatch to the New York Times.

After the execution of Heidenblut, the murderer, there being no claimant for the body, the corpse was placed in charge of Dr. F. F. Maury, who desired to establish certain scientific points as yet unsolved. The body was taken to Jefferson Medical College this afternoon, where Drs. W. W. Keen, Carl Seiler, Thomas G. Morgan, F. F. Maury, and Thomas G. Kirkbride began a series of experiments, which lasted several hours, and revealed some important facts. It had been suggested by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, one of the ablest of investigators, to Dr. Keen, that a case recently developed in London, as to the effect of tumors, especially ancurisms, on the vocal chords, should be made the subject of scientific inquiry, and it was intended to experiment upon one of the brute creation. This intention was abandoned when it became known that the body of the murderer could be procured for this purpose. Operations were conducted by Dr. Keen, who stated this evening that he first dissected the chords of the neck, which connected with the larynx, and galvafized each in ture, to determine whether they acted separately or dombined, on one or both sides. For instance, when the left chord was galvanized that only responded, and the same was the case with the right. He found that there was no crossing of chords from one side to the other, and that the action of each was distinct and independent. The movement of nerves and muscles could be plainly seen by means of a small laryngeal mirror, inserted in the throat, and the results are undoubtedly perfect. The doctor also examined and galvanized separately the external and internal intercostal muscles between the ribs, and found that their function was not uniform, but different. This question has been a master of doubt among medical men, but the discovery by Dr. Keen that the external muscles are for expiration and the internal for inspiration of a battery to the frame Novel Results of the Application of

Death from Fright.

A lady in Paris attended the last bal masque out of mere curiosity. She were a pretty pink domino which made her particularly conspicuous. She supped, and when she left the ball she found she had drunk too much champagne. A policeman put his hadd on her shoulder, and she sank down horrified at the idea of being taken off to the station-house. When they picked her up she was dead; she had died from fright. So the body was taken off to the Morgue ciad in its carnival inery, and there it was recognized the next day by the husband.

Lion's Henrt.

A banquet has lately taken place in Paris, at

A banquet has lately taken place in Paris, at which firmin, the eminent publisher, presented a sirloin of lice, aleg and heart of the same animal, artistically cooked—that is, disguised. The fiesh, though firm and close grained, could not be ranked nigher than with that from the horse. The heart was not at all "tender," but rather tough. The meat was not of a nature to justify the opening of a special butcher's shop, or the formation of a philanthropic joint-stock society, to encourage the consumption of the dalicacy.

Buppressed Documents and Unwritten History.

Suppressed Documents and Unwritten History.

There is no occasion to throw donbt over the historic fact that Christopher Columbus discovered the Western Continents. And the event was not so long ago but that something new may be learned about it. It is said that time is an essential thing to caush leistory to do justice to all parties who have made up material for record. Columbus was obscured for some generations, in the memory of posterity, by the general indifference to the fast of one who gives his life to the world. Irrival found much valuable material in the amount of the general indifference to the fast of one who gives his life to the world and not himself; and in justice long delayed, as if it were involved in the Chancery Court of the Universe. At last, it is believed, through the genius of the greatest historian of modern times, our late Irving, ample justice has been done to the discoverer of our New World.

But justice has not been done to another navigator before Columbus arrived to distinction, and who trained his som into that useful profession. John Cabot, who was a radie in merchanice, and early of the first man to discover the American Continent, and the real discoverer of our New World.

But justice has not been done to another navigator before Columbus arrived to distinction, and who trained his som into that useful profession. John Cabot was a trader in merchanice, and carried on the traffic by the seas, as one of the men who made the tilt early merchanic and the first traffic by the seas, as one of the men who made the tilt early received in the first voyage, which was noted on private account, that discovered the North American coast, but ou no other voyage, which was nake on private account, that discovered the North American coast, but ou no other voyage, which was nade on private account, that discovered the North American coast, but ou no other voyage, which was not private account, that discovered the North American coast, but ou no other

ten, and the credit of his labors divided with others. The early historians of the voyagers have bot done him justice. The people of our own country hardly remember that Sebastian Cabot is our great progenitor in the line of nationality; that by his enterprise and genius was the right of the Anglo-Saxon race given to their share of the New World. His discoveries from 1492 to '98 is the garm that gave the English nation the territorial right, as they were then construed, to that portion of the earth mainly which we now hold as the people of the United States. Conflicting titles, it is true, have come in and have been inquidated. Yet he has net with no popular historian,—no monument probably on the face of the earth has been erected to his memory.—only one painted portrait of him probably exists,—no one knows where he was buried,—and he fills but few pages in history specially given to his achievements. Yet he was a born Englishman, and national explorer, and he is

made the title of merchant. He was the head of the firm, the man of means and reputation, and yet probably in a partially retired position, while his some, particularly Sebastian, were prosecuting the voyages and commanding the expeditions upon the high seas. It is probable that John Cabot may have been on the first voyage, which was made on private account, that discovered the North American coast, but ou no other voyage, for he died soon after; and Sebastian, the younger, is to be credited with being the next great explorer to Columbus, in making the wast extent of the New World known to Europe.

JOHN CABOT,

like Columbus, was born in Genoa. He, like him, was one of the navigators for which that city in early times was celebrated. Knowing the marritime character of the country, and the demand that there would be for men of his profession there, and merchants who did business by the way of the sea, thirty years before the discovery of America he removed fo England, taking up his shode for a year of two in London, then settled in Bristol. The latter city was then the first scaport and the second town in the story of the same of the first scaport and the second town in the soultry of America how the world. At this time, the Venetians and the Jows, the trading nations had their separate quarters in his old City of Bristol. John Cabot took up his abode for a year of two in London, which had nower before been published. Among them were the letteep patient, or the world. At this time, the Venetians and the Jows, the trading nations had their separate quarters in his old City of Bristol. John Cabot took up his shood for the section of the letter had been also been and Great Britain the greatest commercial power of the world. At this time, the Venetians and the Jows, the trading nations had their separate quarters and half trading nations had their separate quarters and half tradings and half

it:

SERASTIAN CABOT,
Captain and Pilot-Major of His Sacred Imperial
Majorty, the Emperor Don Carlos, the Fifth of His
Name, and King our Lord, made this figure extended
in plane in the year of the Birth of our Saviour Jesus
Christ, 1544.

The Above was noticing the patronacy of the King of Decland, Heavy Hill or all in any said among to make syllonathous, and Charter of the Hill of the Agiesty, the Emperor Don Carlos, the Fifth of His Name, and King our Lord, made this figure extended in plane in the year of the Birth of our Saviour Jesus Christ, 1544.

The general descriptive account of the map, as it stands inscribed in Latin, is translated as follows: "This land, formerly unknown to us. John Cabot, a Venetian, and his son Sebastian Cabot, discovered, in the year of the Salvation of the world 1494, on the 24th day of June, at 5 o'clock in the avening, which land they called First Seen, and named also an island opposite to it the Island of St. John, because it was discovered on the solemn feast of St. John." The date is alike in both the Latin and Spanish inscriptions. Thus we have confirmed what Hakluyt affirmed: "A great part of the Continent, as well as the islands, was first discovered by the King of England by Sebastian Gabote, an Englishman, born in Bristows, sen of John Gabote, in 1493 (map says 1494); naye more, Gabote discovered this large tracts of firm lands two yearse before Columbus saw any part of the Continent."

THE DOCUMENTS WERE PUBLISHED by Mr. Biddle in Philadelphis and in London in 1831, under the title: "A Alemoir of Sebastian Cabot: With a Review of the History of Maritime Discovery. Illustrated by Documents from the Rolls, now first published." It is anything but an interesting narrative, except for the value of the documents which it contains. It is about as attractive in appearance as an annual collection of Congressional documents. It is the only book that existed at the time which contained the main facts recited in the foregoing sketch. The book, as unsatisfactory as it is, can rarely be found. A few years ago an Englishman published a memoir, made mainly from Biddle's compilation, which also lacks the attractions of a conservative and descriptive life of the great explorer, and has probably had but a limited sale. The portrait purchased for this country at great cost by Mr. Biddle was, a few years after, destroyed by fire, and the memoir has failed to awaken any

that that was what the butcher told him to put on the sign, and said that he "thought it a very appropriate name." When the painter said this, the butcher seized a cleaver, and it took three men to hold him, so desirous was he of splitting open the head of the poor trembling artist.

STORRS ON JUDGES AND JURIES. Criticisms of a Democratic Cor

To the Editor of The Chicago Priotine:

Chicago, Jan. 20.—I read with much interest in your Sunday's issue, the report of a lecture delivered at the College of Law, on Saturday, by Mr. Emery A. Storrs, on the "Origin, History, and Merits of Trial by Jury." The subject is indeed one that possesses great interest for all intelligent minds, wherever civilization reaches. reaches.

I do not doubt that, in treating such a topic,

I do not doubt that, in treating such a topic, Mr. Storrs said much that was informatory, or that a goodly portion of his observations were worthy of consideration. But, as I find him reported, some of his utterances on the occasion were by no means creditable to a gentleman of his reputed professional rank.

I make the subjoined quotation from the report;

In closing, Mr. Stores commented on our statute requiring the Court to instruct the jury, in writing as an ingressions success in rendering a jury-trial awkward and ridiculous. It reduced the Court to the nonentity of the state of the compelled it to propound to the jury a series of raise compelled it to propound to the jury a series of raise compelled it to propound to the jury a series of raise compelled it to propound to the jury a series of raise compelled it to propound to the jury a series of raise compelled it to propound to the jury a series of raise compelled it to propound to the meaning of. Occasionally the Judge, it the change in the control sides of the same proposition without knowing it.

I sm glad to note, however, that Mr. Storrs "would not have the oral charge in its own language." Neventheless, I must question the reliability of even a written charge by a Judge whose own ideas are so confused as to charge "on both sides of the same proposition without knowing it!" It is but a sten from that solecism, to charging a jury at whatever lengths in such dubious fashion as to "make confusion worse confounded." Obviounly, the proper plan is to have siear-headed Judges. If this requisite be not finifiled, the less that the Judge maddles the matter, either by tongne or pen, the better, though of the two it would certainty be preferable that the responsibility should be manifest in black and white form.

Mr. Storrs should give us some explanation as to how the prescus requirement, under which a Judge decides whether this or that instruction shall or shall not be given to the jury, reduces the Court "to the nonentity of a bailing," who simply conducts them to their room and locks then up, and lots them out. But the chief exception that I take to the points of Mr. Storrs is in relation to the Dred Scott case as an illustration of the fact that liberty could better be trusted with twelve laymen than with seven lawyers. No jury had see decided that 180,000,000 whites were bound to respect. It has a finite of

reserved for the superior acumen, learning, and probity of a Durell.

The venerable Chief Justice upon whom it devolved to declare the decision of that august tribunal, filled his high station long enough for

a new-born babe to become a Judge. He was not of that clase who give (according to Mr. Storrs) instructions on both sides/of the same proposition. He has for some years been gathered to his pairtof stathers. But his words survive him, and if Mr. Storrs, or any who have been misled by him or such as he, will but donault the XIX. volume of Howard's Roports, pp. 393, they will there find the Dred Scott decision propred to extense. But, instead of finding proof that the distinguished jurists who united in that decision held any west doctrine as Mr. Storra attributes to them, it will be found that they simply set it forth as the res gests bearing upon the relations of the two races in forms times, and under other Government. There is nothing whatever to show that stee or any one of them maintained such a creed, even as individuals. On the contrary, the implication of the context is quite the other way. This being the case, how are we to characterize the averments or the unmistakable innuendoes of the Storrase at this late other way, the special of the story of them with they were contrary, the implication of the context is quite the other way. This being the case, how are we to characterize the averments or the unmistakable innuendoes of the Storrase at this late of the other way. The being the case, how are we to characterize the averments or the unmistakable innuendoes of the Storrase at this late and with they were coined, and whose further currency is wholly gratutions and inexcusable wrong? If the negro was not activate previous to that decision, he has been made one since; and why reviye a putrad calumny?

As Mr. Storras sees proper to put Judges and juries measurably in antithesis, it is a proper occasion for observing that trial by jury, notwithstanding its sincipal and so of the test him, and the seed of th

In civil cases, at least, it should seem that this reduction might extend to one-half. But as one more would make seven, I own to a waskness for that prescribed numeral in that it has served us so well on the bench. This number would of course obviate any idiosyncray to which a single mind is so hable, while it would yet vastly diminish the hazard of including incompetent or ill-disposed persons. It would also have the very great recommendation of abating five-twelfths of the present burden upon the community, in regard to both the expense for juries, and the inconvenience to jurors. Besides, reasoning on general principles, it is fair to suppose that from more than one cause the average juror would be an improvement upon the average juror under the present regime. Perhap Mr. Storrs will live to comprise the accomplished fact of such a reform in some future disquisition upon the theme of his recent lecture.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Fishing for an Appropriation.

Success Depatch to The Chicago Pribune.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 25.—The regular Saturday Club-meeting this evening was at the elegant mansion of George W. Childs, of the Public Ledger. In addition to the members of the Club, comprising prominent and distinguished gentlemen from other parts of the country, representing professional, mercantile, and other interests, President Grant, Vice-President Wilson, the Hon. B. H. Bristow. Secretary of the Treasure: Gen. W. W. Belkusp, Secretary of War; the Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster-General; and several members of Congress were among the invited guests, who arrived here in a special train about 6 o'clock this evening.

The Congressional Committee on Centennial Celebration reached this city at an early hour this morning. A special train brought John W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore & Onic Bailread, and the Trustees of the Peabody Fund and the Johns Hopkins Fund, and a form-bar of prominent citizens of Baltimore. From New York & Eric Railroad; Robert L. Stuart, Alex. T. Stewart, the Hon. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; DuChaillu, the explorer, and others. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, Vice-President of the New York Central Railroad, was expected, but was compelled to decline the invitation on account of ill-health. England was represented by the Eart of Roseberry, the Earl of Caithness, and William Hepworth Dixon, the distinguished author. Gov. Hartraoft and excovs. Bigler, Policek, and Curtin represented Pennsylvania, and ex-Gov. Joel Parker, New Jersey. The whole company comprised about three-bundred gentlemen. The Presidential party left at 1 o'clock for Washington.

The following members of the Special House Committee on the Centennial Celebration and the proposed National Census of 1875—William D. [Kelley, Pennsylvania; Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut; John L. Smith, Onle; Greenburg L. Fort, Illinois; Charles Clayton, California; Erastus Wells, Missour; P. M. B. Young, Georgia; John T. Hairis,

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plane as first payment. H. O. STONE, thom 8, 156 East
Mollen-Re.
POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD PROFtots been A complete stock of buggy and carriage
material, on the North Side, with valuable patents; also
grounds, building, and machinery all is running order.
Will sacrifice the while lot for each, or cash and time accured. DAVISON & WELCH, 164 Labatic-4. cured. DAVISOS & WELGH, 140 LASAlic-st.

FOR SALE-BARGAINS IN, AGRE PROPERTY,
may the city.

Bargains in West Side houses and lobs.

Bargains in wacant lots on West Side.

Bargains in shows and Nobraska lands, or to exchange
for against in lower and Nobraska lands, or to exchange
for against in three of the best business blocks in the city.

BAVISON & WELCH, 162 LASAlic st.

DAVISON & WELCH, 12 LaSalle st.

L'OR SALR-MIUHIGAN-AV., NORTHEAST CORnor of Tairty-third-st., let 100r144 at only \$200 per
toot; terms easy. J. HENRY & JACOB WELL, 144 and
146 Dearborn-st. 16 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE-18 LAKE-AV., JUST NOETH OF Thirty-ingli-st., mearly new 2-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms, and lot 39,180 rest. SNYDER & Left. 1 st sizes Bullding, northeast owner Mource and LaSale etc.

POR SALE-CHEAP-OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR unincumbered property, a fine & story and basement stone-front (61180) bullding, on Washington-st., near Fitch-av. J. HENEY and JACOB WEIL, 144 and 145 Dearborn-st.

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Chicago, on Franklin-et., near Madison, east front, very
low; one-third cash, balance five yoars at 9 per cent.
Owiners of the three-quarter interest desire to improve.
This undivided ene-quarter interest desire to improve.
This undivided ene-quarter interest desire to improve.
This undivided ene-quarter must be sold, and to any one
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and will make it an insusal opportunity. A. B. JACKSON and W. F. GEAN, Assignees of S. F. Lunt, Room
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BOARDING AND LODGING.

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South Side.

AND 20 WABASHAV. GOOD BOARD FOR ladies or gouldenen, 84 to 25 per week, with use of piaco; single rooms, 55.50.

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THE WOMAN'S HOME AND HOTEL, 120 JACK. Son-st., near Haisted—Fitthish accommodations as good as are to be found at a weil-regulated hotel. Large parlor, reading-room, library, sewing-room, and tusth-room, with hot and cold water on each floor. Has be n in operation over six years, furnishing a comfortable and happy home for many hundred lady boarders, both permanent and transient. An entire success from the opening. The building throughout heated by steam and lighted by gas. Ladies from the country, on business, will find the Woman's liotel a quiet and pleasant stopping places. Frice, per day. \$1; ragular board, by the week, \$3 to \$3.75.

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A misseeliancous goods of all kinds by sending to JUNAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 538 State-est.

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DARE BARGAINS IN NEW AND ELEGANT furs. A splendid \$75 mink muff and boa for alle at \$20. A \$60 mink muff and one for \$25. A \$46 mink muff and boa for \$10. A genuice mink muff and collar \$30. An elegant French seal or black lynx muff and boa for \$10. A genuice mink muff and collar \$30. A side of \$10. A genuice mink muff and collar \$30. A side of \$10. A genuice mink muff and collar \$30. A side of \$10. A genuice mink muff and collar \$30. A side of \$10. A genuice mink muff and collar \$30. A side of \$10. A genuice mink muff and collar \$30. A side of \$10. A genuice mink muff and collar \$30. A side of \$10. A genuice mink muff and collar \$30. A side of \$10. A genuice mink muff and collar \$30. A side of \$10. A genuice mink muff and collar \$30. A side of \$10. A genuice mink muff and collar \$30. A side of \$10. A genuice mink muff and collar \$30. A side of \$10. A genuice side \$10. A genuice mink muff and collar \$30. A side of \$10. A genuice mink muff and collar \$30. A side of \$10. A genuice mink muff and collar \$30. A side of \$10. A genuice mink muff and collar \$30. A side of \$10. A genuice mink muff and collar \$30. A side of \$10. A genuice mink muff and \$10. A genuice m

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Any person returning the same to IN North Morganat, will be rewarded.
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WANTED-AN A NO. I CRACKER BAKER, A
business (noncombin

wastaban A No. 1 CRACKER BAKER, A to deer, industrious man, one that understands the business (naroughly, none other need apply, Address immediately, McOLURE & SMITH, Beam Cracker Factors, 125 Harney-et., Omaba, Neb.

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W are, active and enurgetic, who writes a fair hand,
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goods or elothing trade, to go into a small town on small
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A vest in a first-class manufactiving husiness can but five-twelfish or less interest it no set the rate of \$4,000 in each one-twelfish ourse. Interest at low and how the rate of \$4,000 in each one-half in each down, balance on I am 2 years' time with luterest at 10 per cent; or I full take one-half in guod property that is producing 16 per cent not gain; my met gain has been over 100 per cent per an um on amount invested; poor health the reason of selling; none but first-class men need apply; a man that de sires to travel would be preferred. Address X, Tribune aree to travel would be preferred. Address X, Tribuse A RESTAURANT AND SAMPILE ROOM. WITH A good paying trade, for sale; four rears established. Reason for selling satisfactorily explained. Inquire at 39 South Clark-sel.

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\$1.500 WILL BUY FURNITURE AND VIXtures of 14 rooms, filled with good-paying
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M ONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, both the complete state of the complete state of the complete state. Established 1854. MONEY IN SUMS TO SUIT ON REAL ESTATE
Good commercial and secured paper wanted. M. O.
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Loan Office, 125 Clark-sc., Room 3, up-stairs.

TO LOAN-MONEY ON GOOD ERAL ESTATE,
Improved preferred, in sums of \$2,000 and quwerds,
9 and in per cent. J. H. BISSELL, 50 washington-at.
TO LOAN-Si, 000 TO \$10,000, IN SUMS TO SUIT. ON
Treal estate security, by COLE, NEWBILL & MOSHEEL,
successors to D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 126
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WANTED—\$2,500 FROM THREE TO FIVE YEARS,
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TO RENT TOURTH-AV. 2-STORY AND basement frame dwelling obtaining is rooms. WING ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of all kinds by sending to JUNAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 328 State-st.

A COOUNTANT-COMPLICATED ACCOUNTS ADjusted. Work requiring an expert promptly attends. . TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen. 165 North Dearborn-st. TO RENT-ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR HOUSE-keeping; \$2.50 per week; no children. 567 Milwan-kee-av. TO RENT--STORES. OFFICES. &. TO RENT-FOURTH AND FUTTH FLOORS GAXING feet) over Matson & Co. is store, as southwest sorrest State and Monros-siz; steam slevasior and h at. Price and very reasonable for non-basardous purposes.

Also, rear room (well lighted) on second floor Nes. 174 and 128 State-st. (shr55 feet); steam sterator and best; excellent sign-room. EUGENB S. PIKE, Room & 165 State-st. TO RENT-THE STORE AND BASEMENT ON East Madison-st., with or without power, by A. L. CROCKER, 176 East Madison-st.

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-Twenty horses from 4 to 6 years old, and weighing
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Sith to 28th of January, to HEFT 4 OO., Bec.er's listel,
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BEST AND CHEAPEST—THE MICHOLSON CABInet organ. Price, 320 and upward, wholesale and
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ALL, Chicago. \$250 WILL BUY A SPLENDID NEW 478 skin in trade, and must be said. Readence in the said and state of the said and the said

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le, one of the most prominent Township of Waltham LaSalli to had resided in that township twenty years, died yesterday

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Mad-teen and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. Agnes Booth. ADRLPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Mon-INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD PAGE—City Real Estate, Wants To Rents, Boarding and Lodging, Lost and Found, Business Chancet, Financial, etc., etc., NLXTI PAGE—Amassments, Ocean Steamships, Madical Cards, etc., etc., SKVENTH PAGE—Railroad Time-Table.

# The Chicago Tribune

Monday Morning, January 25, 1875.

The Democrats in Congress seem to be working quietly for an extra session of Co gress, to begin with the 4th of March.

The proposition of some hot-headed partisans in Washington to provide for the army under Democratic rule by making appropriations in advance meets with little favor among thoughtful Republicans. The party would much rather not have power than to have it by questionable means.

The man who only wanted to identify kick him on the spot, is exciting profound respect and sympathy in the court. He has discovered, by the way, that after the daily exhibition of poor Mrs. RAYMOND in court, the most painful thing in connection with the BERCHER trial is the constant attendance of old and young Mrs. BEECHER.

THE TRIBUNE has again and again called upon the Hon. WILLIAM KING to rise and explain his connection with the Pacific Mail affair, and yet he does not respond. By this time we should think the organs in Wisconsin and Minnesota which have stood by would set him down for an ungrateful wretch. He has impeached the good-sense and veracity of his counsel by refusing to come into court. It is not an easy thing to clear a man who has jumped his bail.

We are in receipt of a private letter from well-informed gentleman who has been in the House of Representatives in Springfield every day during the session (we will not say whether he is a member of the House or not) in which he speaks of Speaker HAINES in a friendly manner, but as "one totally unfit for the position of Speaker." Our informant as CUMMINGS, HISE, MERRITT, HERRINGTON and Armstrong, have affirmed that they can not go on the record as sustaining him in his rulings." He adds that "Mr. Harnes has been wrong seven times dur-ing the session already, and now actually become unnerved, asking for leave of absence to relieve him from be that, though Mr. HAINES attained the reputation of a great parliamentarian on the floor of the House, he has made a serious mistake in reaching after the Speakership and that he is sadly out of place. His occupancy of the chair threatens seriously to impede the business of the session : and, unless he makes some decided improvements in his rulings, it will be his duty to call some one else to the chair every morning. If such a course becomes necessary to the progress of the work before the Legislature, we hope Mr. Haines will be patriotic enough to adopt it, even at the sacrifice of his ambition as a poli-

ninion of Canada have adopted a resolution urging that in the enlargement of the Welland Canal the depth on the miter sills of the locks be increased to fourteen feet, so as to admit the passage of the largest-sized vessels employed on the lakes. Of course this inof the depth in the Welland Canal must be supplemented by a like increase in the other canals, so that the largest-sized steamers from Chicago may go to and come back from Montreal with full cargoes. The enterprise of our Canadian brethren is com-mendable. They are not waiters on Proviupon the gods to help them. They put their own shoulders to the wheel. The State of New York has for twenty years refused to enlarge the Erie Canal, deepen its locks, or increase its capacity. During those twenty years the State has received nearly twenty-five millions of dollars of surplus revenue from that canal. In the meantime the trade has drifted away. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Portland, and Montreal have grasped it. The Canadians, with energy and pluck, have undertaken to extend the navigation of the Upper Lakes to Montreal, and thus effectually flank the Erie Canal and the City of New York. While the people of Canada are expending their five or six millions of dollars to enlarge their system of canals to secure the breadstuff and provision trade of population, more wealth, with ten times the commerce, is whining round the lobby at Washington trying to have an item put into some general omnibus improvement act by which the National Treasury shall pay for ing the locks on the Erie Canal. deepening the locks on the Eric Canal. While New York is thus waiting for a Conphia, and Baltimore, and Boston are taking the trade by rail.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier in provisions and weak in breadstuffs on Seturday. Mess pork was less active, and a shade firmer, closing at \$17.75 cash, and \$17.80 seller February. Lard was in fair demand, and \$6010c per 100 lbs higher, closing at \$18.25@13.27 1.2c cash, and \$13.30 for February. Meats were quiet and steady for February. Meats were quiet and steady at 606 1.8c for shoulders, 9 1.8c for short clears. Dressed here were moderately active and firmer, closures at \$7.0007.50. Highwines were in fair severally independent States. That Declaration of Independent States.

mand and steady at 94c per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was dull and 1c lower, closing at 88 1-8c cash, and 88 1-2@88 5-8c for February. Corn was dull, and 1-2c lower, closing at 64 3-4c cash, and 71 3-8c seller May. Oats were less active and easier, closing at 52@52 1-8c cash, and 52 1-4@52 3-8c for February. Rye was quiet no money separately, and held no money separately, and held no foreign relations. Jointly, not severally, their independence. They never Hogs were moderately active and firm, with sales chiefly at \$6.00@6.75. Cattle and sheep ruled quiet and easy.

bundance, and by night the streets were glaring sheets of ice. Pedestrians tumbled by he wayside with more or less serious results; and, as the omnibuses and most of the cabs topped running, scarcely anybody was above peing compelled to walk. We print this norning a letter from Paris to a New York ournal describing the events of that dreadful night. It is estimated that 1,500 persons were injured by falls, and that 350 horses were disabled and killed. The Parisians with that gay fatalism which is characteristic of skeptical natures, attribute their bad fortune in this instance to the fact that New Year's Day fell on a Friday. It has been proposed at Springfield to

change the mode of compensating members of the Legislature from a per diem to an annual salary, and the sum mentioned is \$200 per year! The great trouble at Springfield is best year. In great routies at Springhest is absenteeism. At least one-third of the mem-bers are absent all the time. The present pay is \$5 a day, which, it seems, is considered by many as so liberal as to induce them to be in favor of protracted sessions. To others the \$5 a day is so inadequate that it does not cover the actual necessary expenditure, leav-ing nothing for the neglect of business consequent upon absence from home. The consequence of this is, there are two classes of members who are indifferent,—the one who are enjoying better pay than they receive otherwise, and those who cannot afford to stay at Springfield for such compensation to attend to the business of the State. What is wanted is to establish a rate of pay which will insure attendance and rompt dispatch of business. A salary of 3500 per term would probably not be extravaant : but to enable such an allowance to have any effect on the attendance of members, and the consequent dispatch of business, it should be conditioned upon a penalty for absence. For each day's non-attendance there should be a deduction equal if not greater than the per diem proportion of the whole salary. In this way, the allowance of \$500 for the session would induce the one class to attend and hasten the business through in the shortest possible time, and the penalty for nonattendance would prevent the other class from pocketing the round sum and quitting the Capitol. Whatever policy be adopted, it course is to make the session as short as possible, and this can only be accomplished by a full attendance on the part of those whose time is valuable, and a diligent forcing of business by them. There is no reason why the session should exceed ninety days, and the legitimate business of the Legislature can be transacted in that time if the members will only attend and sit it out continuously.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY. In his speech at the Baltimore me held to protest against the action of the President and of Gen Supernay in the Lonsiana offsir Mr REVERDY JOHNSON used the following language: "The State (Louisiana) s now sovereign, except so far as she delegated a portion of her sovereignty to the General Government." This one sentence of the venerable lawyer contains, in a nutshell, have not changed since the War.

It is in no sense true that the "States have delegated a portion of their sovereignty to the General Government. To admit that they have, is to grant that all the States were once completely sovereign; that the Constitution is only a compact by which part of that sovereignty was alienated to the General Government, and that the United States is not a nation, but a collection of petty States held together by a rope of sand. It may seem absurd to find fault with this theory of our Constitution, or to raise a cry of alarm because it is loudly advocated as the true one. It is, however, very far from ab surd. The whole War of the Rebellion lurked in the very proposition enunciated anew by REVERDY JOHNSON. It was before the War rightly argued that, if the States were once sovereign and the Federal Government was only a contract, which, on condition broken, the individual States were justified in disregarding. The principle was wrong

and when translated into action could not fail to mislead Mr. Reverdy Johnson makes the nation the creature of the States: and since the cree tor is superior to the creature, the nation must on his theory be always at the mercy of the States. But the very reverse of Mr. John son's view of the relation of the State to the General Government is historical true. To this we have already called atter tion in THE TRIBUNE. If the States were once completely sovereign and had delegated only a portion of their sovereignty to the General Government by compact, then we are a confederation and not a nation. Under this interpretation of the Constituti secession is an inalienable political right, an the War of the Rebellion was a wrong for which the Southern people may claim com-pensation. It cannot be too often repeated, that the *people* who ordained and established the Constitution were always one people. It dollars to enlarge their system of canals to they were not one people when it was or dained and established, they are not one people west. New York, with a far greater ple yet. The Constitution is only a law after platter. all; and all laws presuppose a sovereign au-thority from which they emanate. Before sovereign power can be exercised by the pubof a law or otherwise, ther must be a concrete something in which that power exists. Whether we are a nation, or only a confederation, as Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON and the Democratic party maintain, is not a question of the in-terpretation of a written instrument. It is a historical question. Historically, the indi-vidual States were never sovereign. They

by the States as sovereign individuals. they won their independence. They never exercised the right of sovereignty except as the United States. When British sovereignty ceased in this country, American sov-

New Year's Day in Paris was one of the most remarkable ever known. Sleet fell in States to adopt Mr. Reverent Johnson's views of the full sovereignty of the States previous to the adoption of our Constitution, it would be compelled to maintain that the United States is only a confederation; that secession was the right of the Southern States; the War of the Rebellion was a violat the Constitution; that the national debt was created for unconstitutional purposes and should be repudiated; that the slaves should not have been emancipated and should be restored to their former masters. Viewed from his standpoint, our whole history during the last fourteen years is made up of a series of violations of the organic law of the land,of unconstitutional acts from which those who have suffered are entitled to compensa tion. If he be right, those whom we have been calling rebels so long are real patriots, and the gallant men who laid down their lives for the Union are the real traitors

The States have rights which the National Government is bound to respect, not because they are, or ever were, sovereign States; but because these rights are guaranteed to them by law,-by the sovereign law of the land. This THE TRIBUNE maintains, and will continue to maintain. Between this and the Democratic doctrine, however, there is a world-wide difference. In this doctrine there s safety. In the Democratic, there is nothing but danger; for, if the advocates of that loctrine should obtain the ascendency, there would be an undoing of all that has done to make the Union permanent. The American people will do well to ponder before they admit such men to power. They are now making desperate efforts to regain their ante-War influence in national politics, and the great question before the people is whether they will be permitted to succeed, -i.e., whether the upholders of national unity and national sovereignty, having defeated secession in the field, will surrender to it in the arena of legis-

COWARDLY DEMAGOGISM. unanimity which is singular considering the character of its action, has passed the following resolution, which had previously pass-

owing resolution, which had previously pass ed the Senate unanimously:

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House concurring therein, That the United States Senators from this State be instructed, and the Representatives in Congress from this State be requested, to us all means in their power to secure the speedy passage of a bill, now pending in the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sallors of the War of 1846, 1847, and 1848, with Mexico, and the widows of deceased soldiers and sallors."

A similar resolution was passed in the In diana House of Representatives on the 22d inst. unanimously. By this action these two Legislatures instruct their Congressmen to sup-port the bill now pending, which gives every person who served sixty days or over in the Mexican War a pension of \$8 per month during the remainder of his life; or, if he be not alive, then to his widow. In other words, they instruct Congress to add several millions more to the already overburdened pension-list of the country, and why? What rightful claims have these Mexican volunteers for a pension?

The Mexican War was only a war of con

quest, a raid on a large scale, against a neighboring weak Republic, which resulted in stripping her of nearly half of her territory. by a cork-legged General, Patriotism had little to do with impelling men to go into it, and precious little just principle was involved in it. It did not touch any republican principle, nor did it in any way touch the existence of the country. It was simply the act of a powerful Republic against a weak one, overwhelming her by force and science, and wresting her territory away from her.

It was a war which lasted but a short time. Some of the volunteers marched part way to the Rio Grande and were recalled because they were not needed. Some fired a shot or two at Greasers in the chapparal, and then came home. Some fought two or three battles, and one column marched to the City of Mexico and occupied it, and dictated a peace there.

For the arduous duties of this huge military frolic we protest that the Mexican volunteers were well and sufficiently paid. They received, in the first place, the regular pay in full provided by Government; second, the bounties offered by the Government; and third, the allotted half-mile square or 160 acres of land at a time when they could select the choicest lands all over the Western States, Illinois included, which since that time have increased immensely in value. This is not all. It is notorious that the Mexican War opened up rich fields for loot, which officers and privates alike improved. It was a general war of grab. Everything was ooked upon as legitimate booty, and every one who chose helped himself. Nor is this all. Some thousands of the Mexican War volunteers were very handsomely provided with political offices. Zachart Taylor was rewarded with the Presidency. Scorr had the pleasure of running for it. JEFF DAVIS became President of the Southern Confederacy; and all the smaller offices,-Congressional, Legislative, Gubernatorial, Post-Office, and Custom-House chairs,—were filled by the smaller claimants, and those who were wounded or disabled have been drawing pensions

ever-since.
It is fair to contend, therefore, that the Mexican volunteers have been sufficiently paid. In view of all the facts, the action of the Illinois and Indiana Legislatures in voting to saddle millions of additional taxes on their constituents for a generation to come is a cowardly, demagogical outrage. The people are taxed now until they stagger un-der the multiplied burdens. But what care the ravenous hordes of claim-agents who are lobbying this Mexican pension-grab? Can these legislators be ignorant that the pension-list of the Government, already swelled by thirty millions in consequence of the War of the Rebellion and three or four millions on account of the War of 1812, is an almost unendurable burden, and that the Government finds great difficulty in paying it? Do they not know that this is a time of financial embarrassment; that the tax-payers of the country are groaning under their loads; that the Government has to turn their loads; that the Government has to turn and twist in every conceivable way to support itself and pay the interest on its debt; and that more taxation is about to be imposed upon the people to miss the money to ment of the vened question of Fernances with

pay the enormous pension-rolls as well as the interest on the public debt? To ask Congress to impose another burden upon the sufforing tax-payers of the country at a time of general financial embarrassment and distress, by paying out of the National Treasury nmense sums of money, chiefly for the enefit of claim-agents and for services which have already been paid three-fold, is substantially as bad as it would be for the claim agents to put their hands into the Treasury and steal the money. Those members show little regard for their sworn duty as legislators, and still less regard for the sufferings of their tax-ridden constituents, whom it would be well for them to remember have votes as well as the claim-agents and the clients. As the public don't justly owe this claim, they can rightfully resist it, and punish the unfaithful legislators who are attempting to fasten it upon them for the remainder o their natural lives.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

The telegraph brings the information that the Conservative members of the Louisians Legislature have adopted the following reso-

Resolved, By this House cameus, composed of Co servative members returned by the Returning Boar and these claiming to have been undoubtedly election of defrauded by the Board, That, desiring in the iterest of our afficted State to have a solution of tipolisical troubles, and relying on the integrity and fainess of the four gentlemen members of the Congressional Committee now in New Orleans, and in advanced any investigation on their part, we, as a body, here by ask them, if the task is not considered too concrust to take the returns of 1874, together with all fair an relevant testimony, and upon such returns and ew dence declare what members of the Legislature wer fairly elected. fairly elected.

This is a proposition to refer the action of the Returning Board, whose alleged fraudu-

lent returns were the origin of the later troubles in Louisiana, to Messrs. Hoar, Free, WHEELER, and MARSHALL, all of them Repub licans except the last. The proposition com ng from Conservatives, and directed to the gentlemen, is peculiarly fair; for the Committee now in New Orleans consists not only of three Republicans to one Democrat, but these three Republicans have gone to New Orleans expressly because they were not sat isfied with the findings of their Republica associates, Messrs. FOSTER and PHELPS, wh omposed the majority of the Sub-Committee which recently made its report. The Sub-Committee, it will be remember ed, reported that "the action of the Returning Board on the whole was arbitrary, unjust, and illegal : and that this arbitrary unjust, and illegal action alone prevented th return by the Board of a majority of Conservative members to the Lower House." Conservative members of the House show, by the proposition they have just submitte heir implicit confidence that this fact is s lear and unmistakable that the new Commitee must also find it to be so, utterly irrepective of their political bias or preference We hope that the Committee now in New Orleans will find the time to examine into the ction of the Returning Board minutely with eference to the above resolution. There is nothing obligatory upon them to do this, and their report would not be bind-ing upon the Legislature under the law. But if their examination should confirm the findings of their predecessors, their reporwould exert so powerful a moral influ upon the Kellogo clique that they would scarcely dare to hold out against it. In other words, the proposition is for a compromis on a basis which is entirely fair, and it cer tainly ought not, under the circumstances, to of the House. If it is a fact that a majority of Democrats were fairly elected to the Legislature and defrauded out of their places by irregular or fraudulent pro-cedure by the Returning Board, no Republican, consistently with the principles of the cause, can desire that the make a good novelist, judging by his skill in fraud be sanctioned and perpetuated. If the fiction, but the less claim he makes to propresent Committee should not feel like going found statesmanship the better. Every mar-back of the returns of the Board, they may ket open to the South before the Civil War is purpose. The San Luis section, between still examine into the five vacan termined. The Returning Board gave seats to 106 members, -53 Republicans and 53 Democrats, leaving the Legislature itself to fill the five remaining seats. To throw this decision upon a body equally divided in poli-

was of itself an embarrassment hard to overome.

If the Conservatives of the Louisiana Leg. islature are willing to abide by the decision of three Republicans and one Democratic member of Congress, Republicans cannot reason ably object. In fact, an objection on their part would be a confession that they are cognizant of irregularity or fraud, or were willing to perpetuate one. The Republican of Louisiana would still have control of the Senate if the House should be found to be Democratic, and they would only have to submit the latter question to members of their own party. If the status of the present Louisiana Legislature can be determin such a compromise, it will be an easier matter to dispose of what the President has denomi

ties, and bitter as gall towards each other,

nated the "gigantic fraud."

THE PRIDE OF JAPAN. The most prominent statesman in Japan rejoices in the melodious name of Jusanum TOSHIMICHI OKUBO. The story of his career is the history of Japanese progress. When he was born, 45 years ago, the Mikado was a shadowy sovereign, completely under the rule of the Tycoon. He reigned as the Merovingian Kings of France did. The Tycoons, like the "Mayors of the Palace" under this feeble dynasty, had gradually usurped all real power. The Mikado had only a vague spiritual jurisdiction, although he was the nom ruler of the Empire. The hereditary Tycoons compelled the Daimios, who are the high nobility of the country, to leave their wives and children in Yedo as hostages for their own loyalty. This had been the rule for 270 years. For nearly as long a time, they had forbidden the construction of any vessels larger than those used for fishing and for the coasting trade. This had prevented any intercourse with the civilized world. Oxubo, trained in all the learning the schools of Japan could give, experience in public service in his native province of Satsuma, able and progressive, joined, before he was 30, the liberal party. In 1868, that party began active efforts for the restoration of the Mikado to his hereditary dignity and for the opening of Japanese ports to the world. It has carried both reforms, and has paved the way for still greater Oxubo has been one of the leaders of the vic treaties with foreign powers, and revised the ariff. In 1872, he was one of the Embe

China. His success was the occasion of na- has resulted in sending an excellent man to tional rejoicing. He is now the Minister of the Interior. His countrymen are convinced

than that of JUSAMMI TOSHIMICHI OKUBO As the particular Fame which is blowing this trumpet is of Japanese extraction, she probably finds no difficulty in wrestling with the pronunciation of the many-syllabled designa "A REAL DANGER."

The Louisville Courier-Journal has at last found a real danger and is extremely glad, apparently, to be relieved of the nec for beating the tom-tom and pounding the hew-gag over the various sham dangers at which it pretends to be frightened from day We are thankful for a respite from and of a dissolution of the Kentucky Legislature by "the armed myrmidons of the modern HAYNAU," which is the Kentucky method of describing a corporal's guard of national soldiers. A half-column editorial headed "A Real Danger" brings a sigh of relief. We hasten to see what this genuine case of scare may be. The nation will be relieved to hear that it is simply that Southern Congressmen differ from other Southern men in not di playing a great zeal for Tom Scorr's subsidy steal-scheme for building the Southern Pacific Railroad. We were aware that some difference existed Mr Ruck for instance has

never indulged in the pastime of Ku-Klux-ism, which, according to the Courier-Journal. the favorite Kentucky sport. The Cour. Jour. says, indeed, that BECK has not "gon clear daft." This is another difference tween Mr. BECK and the average Kentuckian so far as the doings of Tom Scorr or Ger SHERIDAN are concerned. The Blue-Grass natives are daft on both those topics.

The Courier-Journal, in order to avert this real danger, tells Southern statesmen and the world in general that "the measure [Scorr's subsidy] is of more importance to the South than all other questions united." We fear Mr. Watterson was absorbed in his lottery business when this wondrons statement was penned and left some rash subordinate to do the job. "Of more importance to the South than all other questions united "! Is it more important, then, that Tom Scorr's dishonored paper should be taken up with the people's money; that his Credit-Mobilier construction company, which is an almost exact copy of its Union Pacific prototype, should be enriched from the same source; and that a track should be laid through the great barrens of America, again with the people's money,—is this catalogue of blessings to Tom Scorr more important to the South than anything and everything else? Then is the South wonder fully happy and prosperous, since the very best thing the nation can do for her is to put one railroad speculator on his legs. What the South needs is education, law and order, fair treatment of the negroes honest voting, less need of Federal interference, and less of that interference We fail to see why one useless road through a desert, which will cost the whole people, South as well as North, \$6,250,000 a year for forty years, and then a lump-sum of \$125, 000,000, will compass these needs or be of more importance than their satisfaction.

The Courier-Journal quotes from a private

letter written by "a distinguished member

of Congress" the remarkable assertion that

building Tom Scorr's road for him "will

products such as we have not Mr. Watterson to suppress the name of the author of this flight of fancy. He might open to it now, and the largely-increased demand for goods by the ex-slaves has greatly strengthened the home market. Does it expect to ship its cotton, sugar, and tobacco to the Indians of the alkali plains, or the grasshoppers, when railroad commun with those valuable denizens of our arid uplands has been established? The Digger Indians at present chew clay, but they would doubtless substitute tobacco for it if the weed were furnished free. As for the grasshoppers, they will eat everything sent them, and may what their appe by lunching on the ties and the rails but neither they nor the Indians can pay anything for what they consume. It needs eyes such as SAM WELLER described to see what good either of these "markets" has to de to the South. We trust the real danger is real, and that Southern Congressmen are

therefore more sensible than

THE NERRASKA SENATOR There has not been an election for United States Senator in any State this year which has not either developed a surprise or been characterized by a fierce contest. The election in Nebraska to fill the place to be vacated by Senator Tipron was no exception to the rule. The two leading candidates were Gen JOHN M. THAYER, one of the first Senators from Nebraska, and Gov. A. S. PADDOCK formerly Secretary of the Territory of Ne-braska and Acting Territorial Governor. Both are Republicans. The Legislature, being largely Republican, had divided into factions, and the Democrats held the balance of power. It was the Democratic vote which finally lected Gov. Paddock by 38 to 11 for THAYES and 3 scattering. The real the Democrats finally voted against THAYER will be apparent from the following letter, written in 1867, and privately circulated among the Democratic members. It is said o have determined them to support any Reablican in order to defeat the writer of it: WARRINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1887.—The Hon. George W. Frost: Mr DEAR SIR: I am very strongly of the such a law to Mr. Paragram. I have sent a draft of such a law to Mr. Paragram. I do hope the Territorial Legislature will pass it; and then it will be continued under the State organization. I have also sent him a Registry law. There ought to be one in Nebrasha. If there was, it would shut out a kear of illegal Copperhead votes. I trust the State Legislature will promptly give its assent to the condition in the set of admission. The Republican party of the country generally is looking with great interest to the admission of Nebrasha. They are auxious for the increase of Republican Senators in the Senate. Please do what you can to have everything ready and in favorable condition. Very truly yours,

(Signed)

John M. Tharm.

There could not have been many ex. Rebels in the entire Territory of Nebraska when it applied for admission into the Union, and it was foolish on the part of Gen. Tharm to recommend their disfranchisement. The unanimity with which the Democrats resented the recommendation of this old letter,

ed the recommendation of this old letter, however, shows the Bourbon quality of their natures. They are no more inclined to forget and forgive now than Gen. Trayra was the recommendation of this old letter, can Siberia. The best use that could be made of most of it would be to treat it as Russia does the old, original Siberia, and ship our disappointed and detected politicians there.

There are one or two lessons to be drawn

the United States Senate from Nebra who will represent the prevailing sentime of the State, which the present occupant of the seat has not done, and act like a gentleman instead of a buffoon,-we have no particular reason to complain of Bourbo

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT IN TENNESSEE.

The most interesting Senatorial election that has taken place in any State for a long that has taken place in any State for a long time is that now going on in the Legislature of Tennessee for United States Senator. The Legislature consists of 100 members. Of these there are but eight Republicans. That party may therefore be considered out of the fight, which is exclusively among the Demorats. The Democratic candidates are numerous. Though the party has 92 of the 100 members, it has been, so far, unsuccessful in uniting a sufficient number to elect. The popular feeling of the State seems to be in favor of Andrew JOHNSON, who, beginning with 15 or 16 votes, now controls some 43. Time seems to be working for ANDY. In Tenessee, members of the Legislature recog-Johnson's opponents in the Legislature have already changed their votes to him because of written instructions and petitions sent to them signed by a majority of the voters in their districts.
On Saturday, ex-Rebel Gen. BATE receive

48 votes for Senator, when 49 was required to elect, and he would have been elected had not one of the members who would have voted for him been so overcome by the exitement of the scene that he had to be carried fainting from the hall. The next ballot showed a falling off for BATE, and his chance seems to have departed.

The fight in Tennessee is the old one

which Andrew Jourson has taken a part during his whole public life. He has never enjoyed the respect or confidence of the "upper lass" or aristocracy of Southern politicians He was never a secessionist nor a nullifier. He rejected the extreme doctrines of State Rights and State Sovereignty Democrats. He has always been a National, as opposed to a State Sovereignty, Democrat. When the War came, Jourson adhered to the Union, and the others followed the "State" into rebellion. But, nevertheless, Joenson has always had the support of the majority of the people of Tennessee, as he has now in this fight with his old Democratic enemies. If the election can be prolonged a few days, it is more than likely that ANDY will "swing around the circle" again into his old seat which he occupied at the time the Rebellion broke out. THE TERRITORIES AND FUTURE STATES

The 100th parallel of longitude divides the American Republic into two very nearly equal

whole, bad. The 100th parallel cuts off, on the eastern side, about half of Texas, of the

Indian Territory, and of Kansas and Nebras-

ka, and a sixth or eighth of Dakota. It

marks with curious exactness the limit of

arable land in this country, and the line

first-class soil really ceases with the 98th parallel, where the droughts and grasshoppers begin, but the change

where the grasshoppers most abound.

good. To the west, the land is,

from the very good to the middling and indifferent and from the indifferent to the positively bad consumes two degrees. West of the 100th parallel, the arid lands stretch for 1,000 miles. There are, of course, exceptions to the general rule of badness. The three parks of Colorado are believed to be render considerable of this Territory produc Colorado and New Mexico, is said to good land, but is badly deficient in rain. There are strips of passably fertile soil along the line of JAY COOKE's subsidized railroad The basins of the larger streams form ribbons offertility, now a mile or two broad and now a few rods or feet. Moreover, the sheltered valleys landlocked by the mountains catch enough moisture to yield rich pasture and fair returns to the plow. Due allowance must be made for all these exceptions. Yet, after every inch of fertile soil has been tabulated, including the Messila Valley, Powder River, the Laramie Plains, the Black Hills Valleys, etc., the general rule of badness still holds good. The quotations we have already made from Gen. HAZEN's instructive article in the January number of the North American Review, reinforced as they are by the official reports of the army exploring expeditions which have traversed nearly every square mile of this vast region show that a bird's-eye view of it would reveal desert waste, a stretch of sun-scorched high plains, of rugged hill-slopes and bleak nountains, of volcanic rocks and wastes with spots and strips of fertile land, like cases in the African deserts. Frightful storms sweep over the country. Snow in winter and sand in summer drift along the dreary, waterless plains. The rain-fall, which averages 35 inches in fertile countries, here ranges from 6 to 15 inches, and averaging scarcely 11 inches. The smaller streams dry up in summer. The vegetable growth is stunted. The reasons for this lie in the toed their way up through it. The great Sierras' Thornabia, from Cardiff for Bombay; wall cuts off the clouds to which the "Gulf the Mongol, near Hong Kong; the six distribution of the Pacific gives birth. These clouds drift towards the northbetween the coast and the mountains. A weeks. In view of this fearful s and so are the crops. Up in Alaska it rains most of the time. Occasional depressions in the mountain-chain, cut by rivers, allow the clouds to drift into the interior, but in general they vanish at these high walls of rock.

of wasting enormous amounts of good tin ber, good iron, good labor, and good mone ber, good iron, good labor, and good money, in laying thousands of miles of track for the sake of "developing a country." most of which won't be "developed." As the region east of the 100th parallel gradually thickens its population, pioneers will doubtless pres over into the fertile spots of this section and fill them to the extent of their sustai power, and railroads will be built to them a

therefor.

The second lesson is the expediency of consolidating some of our Territories. They their capabilities for supporting a popular have been greatly overrated. Large have been greatly overrated. Large in square miles, they are small in producing power. One reason for their subdivision has been the greed for offices. Their ments have been used as the spoils of political warfare. There are now nine Territories, exclusive of the great Indian reservation, which are very scantily peopled. When their available soil is all occupied, they will probably together contain no more people and produce no more food than eit Illinois, or Iowa, or Missouri then will.
Will it be fair to give them eighteen Senators against the .two Senators of each of these States? Some of them are already clamoring for admission as States, excited thereto by the luck of Nevada, with her handful of population. One man in Nevada has as much political weight as a hundred in New York. New Mexico came very near getting admitted at the last session of Congress Gen. HAZEN says that if "the army, its hangers-on, and transient miners' were with drawn from New Mexico, "the remaining American population could sit in the shale of a good-sized apple-tree." Two or three of the larger Territories, with a mere handful-of population apiece, have petitioned Congress to slice them into several parts. Political bummers want more offices. policy is not further division, consolidation. It would be unfair to the States already in the Union to allow a sparse, thin population scattered over this barren region to send eighteen Senators to Washington to counterbalance the whole "Northwest," and it would be unfair to the few inhabitants themselves to make them support twice or thrice the needed number of State Governments. New Mexico and Arizons should be reunited. Utah should be tacked on to Nevada. Oregon should swallow up Washington Territory, and two States-to-b should be carved out of Idaho, Montana Dakota, Wyoming, and Colorado. California. which contains much fertile land and enormous agricultural capabilities, is twice as large as Utah or Colorado, but her people would not tolerate the idea of division. which contains three or four times the area parts, geographically, though very unequal so far as fertility, population, and wealth are concerned. To the east of it, the land is of New Mexico or Arizona, and twice o thrice as much really fertile land as all the Territories combined, refuses to be subdi-vided, and yet some day these Territories, with half or third the population of Texas, will have eighteen Senators to her two! I

In 1834, when the Legislature of Illinois adopted her magnificent scheme of internal improvements, the City of Shawneetown was the great centre to which all the railroads of the State were directed. In the prosecution of that system of improvements, the by the aid of its banks, was reduced to bank ruptcy. Part of the work that was left as an evidence of what had been done with the money was a few miles of graded roadway thrown up near Shawneetown. In the abandonment of the scheme, this was also shan doned. It seems that the embankment thrown up for the railroad crossed a small stream whose water was thus turned. In the forty years that have elapsed, time and neglect and the rains have worked an outlet for the water and City Council of the City of neetown with a claim against the State of Illinois for \$60,000 damages to the streets of the ancient metrope caused by the construction of the graded roadway in 1835, on which no rail or tie was ever laid. Two years ago the Legislature was importuned to appropriate that sum, and the claim is now presented again. If Shawneetown escaped the partial construction of the various works of internal improvement begun by the State forty years a more ago with a loss of only \$60,000, then it is more fortunate than the rest of the State. The State of Illinois, after a rest of six or eight years, has been paying principal and interest nearly forty millions of dollars to pay for grading railroads on which never a rail was laid. At any time within the las forty years the people of Shawneetown, at an expense of a few hundred dollars, could have remedied the evil and avoided the damages, but they did not choose to do so. Th present claim looks very much like a job taken on shares by somebody, and one having no other equity than the general one that it is always fair to plunder the State.

The disasters to the British marine during the past month have been unparalleled in number and severity. The list is simply appalling. First came the cable steam Plata, which went down, involving a loss of sixty lives. This was quickly followed by the burning of the emigrant ship Cospatrick, one of the most terrible disasters on record. Out pography of the country. Geologists tell us of the most terrible disasters on record. Out that a long time ago this vast section of 1,200,000 square miles, from the 100th parallel to the Sierra Nevada and from British ers have been lost: The Cortes, in the Bay America to Mexico, rose from the ocean. It of Biscay; the Bride, off the French coast; was lifted to an average height of a mile the Alice, from Cardiff to Constantinople; above the sea. Walls of volcanic rock pushed their way up through it. The great Sierras' Thornabia, from Cardiff for Bombay; and ters involving a loss of 121 lives, which, added These clouds drift towards the north-to the two previously mentioned, makes east and drop their burdens of rain the total of 628 lives lost within the past few little rain falls in Southern California,—only a human life in such a short space of time, Mr. few inches per annum. In Northern California and Oregon the rains are abundant, and so are the crops. Up in Alaska it rains have no souls, and are knowingly see out rotten vessels which are entirely worthy and liable to go down at any moment.

worthy and liable to go down at any moment. It is now possible that the English Parisment will pay some attention to Mr. Prinsoll's charges, and that the insurance companies will join him in demanding an investigation.

The intelligent proof-reader has been heard from recently. Dr. Syrrax described Mrs. Throw marched into court "with a shy school-girl air between a brace of turnkeys." But the I. P. knew better. He took in the situation at once, and lo! when his labors ended Mrs. Throw marched in with a "shy school-girl air be-Ton marched in with a "shy school tween a brace of turkeys." W. W

But perhaps his intelligent brighter, more dazzling it yesterday on the pater We venture, not without to quote the author "The Queen (Isabella) m Francois D'Assisis Manzz Capiz, an impotent imbecheirs were to be expected." I. P. do? He knew there mu Brastroke of his Capiz by making him an i we have before observed. things are possible but inte felt the charge of impotent sion of his own patent. A paragraph in THE TRE drew attention to possible r affray between the Turks based upon a mistake, we as

arising between two Turks one of whom was suppose an incursion was made into ent province of Albania, whe Christian Montenegrins r Prince Nicholas I., Ho quelled these violent prepar surance from Russis and Ar ter should be investigated. heard by the Porte, and the rested and condemned to d tence has not been carri has persisted in a dilate added fuel to the flame, an Porte in demanding the ex-vivors of the massacre to murderers has been the si hostilities, and leaves little will admit of peaceful so a small pfincipality containi the western end of the Ba taine which divides Turkey the 42d and 43d degree of the mountains the primania, Servia, and Bulgient. The inhabitants are eers, who successfully resist made by Omer Pasua in 185d and who have since held timent in undisquised abhor Montenegrins endeavored to tion of the Great Powers as a time both failed. tion, but failed. They are annual tribute of \$20,000 trees of the little province. that in the impending strugg taineers who constitute the of Montenegro will receive e of Montenegro will receive ex Russia and Austria, and the breathed out from the inacces the mountain province has b Bussia, whose relations to Te The principal nominations for the election to occur on are now made, as follows:

PERSON C. CHENEY,
Restroad Cor
CHARLES H. POWENS,
CORN. 1. Oras S. Whitehouse, Prant 2. Austin F. Pius, Bamt B. Henry W. Blair, Proliticist Proliticist Proliticist Proliticist PROMESTION TICKET — Geo WHITE; Railroad Commiss or Congress, 1, A. C. HARDY; 2, 3 2, EDWARD H. WESTOR.

The vote of New Hampsh the last four elections, has b 1871 1872 1873 1874

PERSONA foung Fred Seward is w

The New York World or opinious "more stale than

Europe. Miss Alice Vickery is the maceutist in England, but eutest farmer. The Paine Memorial bu

be dedicated on Friday, Paine's birthday.

mosque with his own pen Pius IX. can't help winning Alphonso and Carlos, and me shrewd old dog.

Gen. Changarnier is 30 yes we are told, faster than This so. Thiers declines nothing When Butler heard that in the Pacific massistrom, he hollow, and prayed for deat A New York snow-slide de \$2,500 worth the other day. the reverse principle out W

Taking about freezing Bergh objects to clipping Cincinnati Enquirer and he Elizabeth Cady Stanton is government for women, of the other Elizabeth is a frig

Mr. Beecher says he is the world. It will be remember Bedott used "to enjoy posteroid." Senator Howe spoke of

Senator Howe spoke of writer raising the Ship of paper objects to this comparian insurance agent.

Senator Jones has been Anti-Spiritualist. He tied thread in such a spider-li spirita could not get through They say Mark Twain b Constantinople mission, becacem kind of a fellow. H
an "innocent abroad" very i
Mrs. Boss Tweed has lost i

at days in addition to her be her eyes was put out by the ef a pistol in the hands of he C. W. Hitchcook, General the Chicago, Burlington & Qrecovered from his recent side forming his duties again 8at Mr. Wightman and Miss cently married in Brooklyn. be little Malattomen, but guarded in making predicts Brooklyn.

The man from whom Miss.
Newark, N. J., got \$5,000 for the sofa. for sixteen month er, and her friends congratu Rraveyard.

Rosece Conkling is said to and atouter with years; but gracefully-meandering ring vided his forehead is chan

exclamation-point!

The mother of the Wiscondiscovered to be a Miss Rely not a mother, for whom the coking, there is very little about the discovery.

d facts. The first is the follgood labor, and good money, ands of miles of track for th reloping a country," most of a "developed." As the region of the parallel gradually thickens pioneers will doubtless press ertile spots of this section and he extent of their sustaining broads will be built to them as is any business or necessity

lesson is the expediency of ome of our Territories. They out too numerously, becan es for supporting a population reatly overrated. Large in they are small in producing eason for their subdivision has d for offices. Their Govern-m used as the spoils of polit-There are now nine Terri e of the great Indian reservavery scantily peopled. When soil is all occupied, they will fair to give them eighagainst the two Senators ing for admission as States, ex-y the luck of Nevada, with her political weight as a hundred in ew Mexico came very near get at the last session of Congress. ays that if "the army, its d transient miners" were with New Mexico, "the remaining lation could sit in the shale o apple-tree." Two or three of itories, with a mere handful of iece, have petitioned Congress into several parts. Political nt more offices. The best already in the Union to thin population scattered over gion to send eighteen Senators to counterbalance the whole and it would be unfair to the ts themselves to make them or thrice the needed number of ited. Utah should be tacked Oregon should swallow up erritory, and two States-to-be ved out of Idaho, Montana, ing, and Colorado. California nucis fertile land and enorral capabilities, is twice as large olorado, but her people would he idea of division. Texas, three or four times the area eo or Arizona, and twice or really fertile land as all

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to the British marine during have been unparalleled in erity. The list is simply apent down, involving a loss of is was quickly followed by the emigrant ship Cospatrick, one rible disasters on record. Out n board only three were saved ent month six British steam-Cardiff to Constantinople ; n Odessa for Cardiff; the n Cardiff for Bombay; and loss of 121 lives, which, added reviously mentioned, maked lives lost within the past few w of this fearful sacrifice of uch a short space of time, Mr. be justified in the charges he be English marine companies and are knowingly sending is which are entirely unsea to go down at any moment. ome attention to Mr. Pindand that the insurance comhim in demanding an in

proof-reader has been heard or. Syntax described Mrs. Tal-court "with a say school-girl race of turnkeys." But the I. He took in the situation at en his labors ended Mrs. Tal-rith a "say school-girl air be-f turkeys." W. W. Sroux, the him, the editor of the Trees, urged by his divine intuition

But perhaps his intelligence abone out rarer, brighter, more dazzling in a minion editorial yesterday on the paternity of Alphonso. We venture, not without many misgivings. quote the author of the paragraph: Cadil, an impotent imbecile, from whom no beins were to be expected." And what did the L P. do? He knew there must be a mistake somewhere. By a stroke of his pencil he performed a miratle and restored virility upon the Duc de a mirate and restrict with you use lote de Cadle by making him an important imbecile. As we have before observed, to the proof-reader all things are possible but intelligence. Perhaps he felt the charge of impotent imbecility as an inva-

A paragraph in THE TRIBUNE some weeks ago A paragraph in THE TRIBUNE some weeks ago drew attention to possible results of a religious affray between the Turks and Montenegrins, based upon a mistake, we are told. A discussion arising between two Turks living on the frontier, one of whom was supposed to be a Montenegrin, ended in the murder of the other. The national and religious hatred of the Turks was aroused; a raiding party was immediately not together. based upon a mistake, we are told. A discussion rising between two Turks living on the frontier, one of whom was supposed to be a Montenegrin, miled in the murder of the other. The national and religious hatred of the Turks was aroused; a miding-party was immediately got together, and an incursion was made into the semi-independent province of Albania, where twenty-five Montenegrin Christians were massacred. A Christian Turk had commenced the slaughter, and the Caristian Montenegrins rose to make reprisals. Prince Nicholas I., Hospodar of Montenegro, quelled these violent preparations, receiving assurance from Russia and Austria that the mater should be investigated. His demands were heard by the Porte, and the murderers were arrested and condemned to death. But the sentance has not been carried out. The Porte has persisted in a dilatory course which has added fuel to the flame, and the feeling of fury has blazed at white heat. The last act of the has blazed at white heat. The last act of the Porte in demanding the extradition of the survivore of the massacre before punishing the murderers has been the eignal for commencing hostilities, and leaves little hope that the matter will admit of peaceful solution. Montenegro is a small practipality containing about 150,000 inhabitants, and is situated upon the Adriatic, at the western end of the Balkan chain of mountains which divides Turkey laterally between the 42d and 43d degree of indices of Rou-the mountains the provinces of Rou-mania, Servia, and Bulgaria are independ-mental and surgaria are independently in the contract of the contract ent. The inhabitants are rugged mountain-ers, who successfully resisted the preparations by OMER PASHA in 1853 to subjugate them, and who have since held the Turkish Government in undisquised abhorrence. In 1862 the Montenegrins endeavored to obtain the recogni-tion of the Great Powers as an independent na-tion, but failed. They are compelled to pay an annual tribute of \$20,000 to Turkey, but this sum comes from the Treasury of Bussia, who has assumed the position of voluntary protec-tress of the little province. It is quite possible that in the impending struggle the 20,000 mountaineers who constitute the whole fighting force of Montenegro will receive every assistance from of Montenegro will receive every assistance from Russia and Austria, and that the warlike spirit breathed out from the inaccessible fastnesses of the mountain province has been encouraged by Bussia, whose relations to Turkey are none the

The principal nominations in New Hampshire, or the election to occur on Tuesday, March are now made, as follows:

PRISON C, CHENET,

Ratiford Commissioner,

Ratiford Commissioner,

Charles H, Powers,

L Cras. 8. Whitehouse, False Jones,

1. Austin F, Pier,

8. Henry W, Blair,

Henry W, Blair,

Henry C, Kent.

Prochemition Ticker — Geofffor, Natraniel
White; Ratiford Commissioner, David Heald;

Congress, 1. A. C, Hardy; 2. Johlah M. Fletcher;

2. Edward H, Westor.

The vote of New Hampshire, for Governor, in the last four elections, has been :

33,892 34,700 314 38,621 36,585 478 34,010 31,981 1,059 34,131 35,573 2,135

# PERSONAL.

foung Fred Seward is winning all sorts of renown as a speaker in the New York Legislature. The New York World calls Wendell Phillips' opinious "more state than the eggs of an invalid

Miss Alice Vickery is the only registered phar-

macentist in England, but not necessarily the cutest farmer. The Paine Memorial building in Boston is to

be dedicated on Friday, the anniversary of The Sick Man of Europe has designed a

nceque with his own pencil. He appreciates

Pius IX. can't help winning. He blessed both Alphouse and Carlos, and must win either way— shrewd old dog. Gen. Changarnier is 30 years old, and declines

the Cipcinnati Times, is the one to remark that

Bulwer M. Helfman, who was arrested in Kansas City for having two wives, must be a Helfman. S. E. Fancy, of Bangor, Me., has a piece of ringerbread which he bought while a prisoner at Salisbury, S. C., during the late war. Here is an answer to the poet who left out an "s" in the

According to Mary Clemmer (late Ames), Mrs. Atty.-Gen. Williams has survived the paragraphists bravely. She is "beautiful, with a sumptuous sultana beauty, nosurpassable of its type." One would think Mrs. Williams was the latest

theatrical importation from London, Charles Coligny, of Paris, is dead. He slept the day and prowhed by night. As he paraded the streets the populace used to raise the famous cry, "Bourgeois of Paris, hide your wives; Charles Coligny is coming." His "true inwardness" filled out a paunch larger round than a

CHARLES SPRAGUE.

From the How York Tribune, Jan. 23.

Charles Sprague, the venerable poet, died at his late bome in Boston on Thursday evening-He was born in that city Oct. 26, 1791, very near his late residence. His father, Samuel Sprague, was one of the famous goston Tea Party. He was one of the famous Roston Tea Party. He was one of a large family, and after receiving a common school education he entered a grocery store. When a lad he was deprived by an accident of the use of his left eye. He was engaged early in life in business with the late William B. Callender, but finding the enterprise unprofitable, he accepted a position in the State Bank, the duties of which left him ample time for the gratification of that love of reading which he cultivated so closely through his long life. He was counseted with this bank from 1820 to 1825, and was so well known as a careful financier, that when the Globe Bank was started in 1825 he was chosen cashier, and he held the position, discharging all the duties with rare fidelity, till 1865, a period of forty years, when he withdrew.

cashier, and he held the position, discharging all the duties with rare fidelity, till 1865, a period of forty years, when he withdrew.

Mr. Sprague's literary life began when he was very young. As Yice-President of the Boston Debating Society, he gave evidence of his poetic taste. His sectiment "to the memory of the immortal Byron" had a world-wide circulation. In the month of August, 1824, on the occasion of the triumphal entry of Lafayette into Boston, he wrote an inscription for an arch. It was the impulse of the moment, but it was so appropriate that when Mayor Quincy pointed it out and the French patient of the French patients of the French patients of the French patients of the French patients of the Chesinni street, Philadelphia, and in 1821 was followed by his ode for the opening of the Chesinni street, Philadelphia, and in 1823 he was awarded the prize for a third poetic effort for the Shakspeare Festival, held at the old Boston Theatre in Federal street, in January, 1824. The Committee making the award embraced George Ticknor, Jared Sparas, W. H. Prescott, Washington Allston, Theodore Lyman, Henry Cabot, and others, all of whom passed away many years ago. The veterau manager of the theatre, Mr. James A. Dickson, to commemorate these poetic triumphs in so short a space of time reaned to be engraved

PHILADELPHIA, Fa., Jan. 24.—Capt. Thomas C. Harris, of the United States Navy, died this morning at the Naval Asylum, after a brief in-ness.

# CRIME.

ALLEGED MURDER.

CINGINNATI, O., Jan. 24.—The body of a man
was found on the railroad track near Cumminsville Saturday morning, horribly mutilated, baving been run over by the train. The

THE OTHER WORLD.

Not Across the Styx, but Across the Atlantic Ocean.

New Year's Day in Paris--- The Gay Capital Veneered in Ice.

The Wicked Standing on Slippery Places--1,500 Accidents.

And They Say It Was All Because New

Force of the Two States.

Year's Day Fell on a Friday. Origin of the Troubles Between Montenegro and Turkey---Military

Death of Canon Kingsley---Garibaldi's Reception at Rome.

FRANCE. MEMORABLE NEW YEAR'S NIGHT SLIPPERY STREETS-OVER 1,500 ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

Paris, Jan. 4.—The night of the first day of Paris, Jan. 4.—The night of the first day of January, 1875, was the most remarkable within the memory of living man. Within the period of my own existence, I have seen nothing approaching the singular spectacle then witnessed. Rain had fallen during the day, enough to carry off nearly all the snow that had gathered during the week, but, just as the last of it was beginned. ning to run toward the sewers, the temperature suddenly fell, and at dusk the half-melted snow suddenly fell, and at dusk the hair-meited snow began to freeze. It was still freezing when the Parisians left their homes either for the thea-tres or for the homes of relatives and friends. Up to 11 o'clock there was nothing but gayety and happiness in all parts of the city, and mean-while the streets and sidewalks were covered with fee. This transformation was first perwith ice. This transformation was first perceived when the gay revelors began to leave for
their homes. The first of those who left the
theatres went down the moment they placed
their feet upon the steps, and one after another,
tike a row of bricks, they tumbled, siid, or fell
upon the ice. Before the Vaudeville more than
a score of men, women, and children went down
pell-mell, and slid together into the gutters.
The efforts to rise were like those of an inexperienced skater. Finding it impossible to
walk, or even to stand erect, many sat down
upon the ice, and either wrapped handkerchiefs
and fourards about their shoes, or took off their
sockings to put them on the outside. The police did all in their power to aid the people, but
they were slipping about like the rest, and fraquently went down heavily beside those they
were helping to rise. These brave fellows finalily took off their boots, and, with bare feed,
walked about for more than an bour, until all
leaving the theatre were safely deposited in the
middle of the street. As for the adewalks, the
were utterly impracticeable, but when the ice with ice. This transformation was first per-

observed the pairs. Theatree in this city in 1821 was followed by ha ode for the opening of the Chesimit street, Philadelphia, and in 1821 was followed by ha ode for the opening of the Chesimit street, Philadelphia, and in 1821 was followed by have the the opening of the Chesimit street, in a position of the street. As for the stewards are the property of the theory of the state of the class of the street in the ward surbraced Glorge Tochnor, Jared Sparta, W. H. Prescott Wasanipfon Alshor, Theodore Lyman, Henry Cabot, and othors, all of whom passed away many years ago. The veterau manager of the theatre, Mr. James A. Dickson, to commendrate these poetic triumphs in so abort a space of time, vanied to be engraved upon a sure-pictore presented to Mr. Sprague, the common active the second of the street, and the works of the street, and the works of the triumphs. They may be found in the collected works of Mr. Sprague, there editions of which have been published. His metrical essay on Curiosit was delivered before the Phil. Betta Kapas Society of Harvard College in 1829, which gave him in England the title of "the American Sprague, who of his occasional verses." The Winged Worshorpers, "It is seen to the collected works of Marrard College in 1829, which gave him in England the title of "the American Sprague who of the occasional verses." The Winged Worshorpers, "It is seen to the collected works of Marrard College in 1829, which gave him in England the thirt of the American Sprague who of the occasional verses. "The Winged Worshorpers," It is seen to the collected works of Marrard College in 1829, which gave him in England the first year of the Mayor-east in the ocite of the close of description." Many of his occasional verses. "The Winged Worshorpers," It is not to be a seen to the continue of the college of home. In five minutes this cab was also a wreck by the wayside. After waiting for two hours in the cold a third cab was found, and it managed to make the trip, the gentieman and his wife having been out three hours and paid 30 francs. My own experience was bad enough, but, after paying for my cab and leaving it a wreck soon after, I put my stockings on over my boots and tramped home in less than an hour.

hour.

AFTER SCENES.

The next morning at 8:30 I went out to see what damage had been done, and found three persons having their legs or arms set in the pharmacy on the first corner. No horses were Agreement Carlon, and must win either waydrawed old upon 18 years old, and declines
was noted, state than Thiers. We should any
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nts. It is now announced that the affair

THE FURCO-MONTENEGRIN DIFFICULTY. VIENNA, Jan. 23.—The Montenegrin Govern-ment has ordered its subjects abroad to return home. I welve thousand troops have been or-

vienna, Jan. 23.—Ine stoniergin Government has ordered its subjects abroad to return home. I welve thousand troops have been ordered to the frontier.

The TROUBLE ALLATED.

Vienna, Jan. 24.—The Monteneurin difficulty has been compromised. The citizens of Monteneuro are to be tried at Cettime. The evidence of Turkish witnesses in the case will be taken at the frontier town of Syush.

How the TROUBLES AROSE—THE ASSAULTS UPON MONTENEORINS IN ALBARIA—MILITARY CAPACITIES OF THE TWO POWERS.

The direct cause of the present troubles between Montenegro and Turkey is the fanaticism of the Turks on the Montenegrin frontier. In the middle of last October, twenty-five Montenerryns, who were Christian, were murdered by a large body of Turks at Pdogoritza, in the Turkish Province of Albania. Commissioners were appointed by both countries to investigate the affair, but the slowness of Turkish justice did not satisfy the Montenegrins and soon Prince Nicholas I., Hosoodar of Montenegro, made representations to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinopie, in order to secure the favorable intervention of Russia and other European Powers. The demands of Montenegro were sustained by several of the European Powers. The demands of Montenegro were sustained by several of the European Powers. The demands of Montenegro were sustained by several of the European Powers, for the during all the subsequent negotiations showed a disposition to delay action. Even after a resolution to punish the murderers with the utmost severity had been expressed the Porte persisted in an apparent unwillinguese to give full as infancion. The public sentiment in Montenegro, which at first was strong against the berperators of the ourages, was excited to a still greater degree by the policy of Turkey. The greatest influence up in the Montenegrius in favor of hostilities was excited by the report, current a few days ago, that Turkey had demanded the extradition of the survivors of the band assailed by the Turks with biter emity, and the Porte during all that time derensive purposes, and the innotables are of that hardy character which gives promise of a stubborn resistance to invasion.

Turkey, with a population of 35,000,000, is of course much more powerful than the mountainers whom she is determined to subdue. Still, she is badly prepared for war. Her finances are in a crippled coodition, and her national credit is greatly impaired. Since 1854 she has incurred a public dect of \$750,000,000 a large portion of which was raised by the sale of bonds at discounts ranging from 46 to 32 per cent below par. Her revenue amounts to about \$90,000,000 and is seldom in excess of the expenditure. Official corruption is general, and the administration in the distant provinces is lax. The military forces have been reorganized since 1871, and have a total strength of 459,380. The standing army numbers 150,000, but can be promptly raised to 210,000. This branch of the military service is in a fair state of efficiency, and is largely provided with rifles and artillery of modern invanton. In the even of the war leading to hostilities on a larger scale, Turkey has an efficient tavy, composed of about 20 iron-clads and 70 steamers at her command.

of age; entered Magdalen College, Cambridge; ganed a schotarship and several prizes, taking a first class in classies and a second class in mathematics. He first studied law, but afterwards entered the Church was curate at Eversy, and was afterwards presented with the living. Mr. Kingsley took great interest in the working classes, and became somewhat distinguished as their pecunar champion. Some passages of his "Alton Locke" betray his sympathies in this respect. In 1846 he published the "Saint's Tragedy," and soon achieved reputation as a poet through various dramatic and lyrical compositions. His best known writings, however, are in prose. They are: "Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers," in 1852; "Hypatia; or, New Foes with an Old Face," in 1833; "Alexandris and Her Schools"—Lectures, in 1854; "Westward Ho!" in 1855; "Two Years Ago," in 1857; "Hersward, the Last of the English," in 1866; "The Hermits," in 1867; "How and Why," in 1869; and various volumes of sermons. He was appointed Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Cambridge in 1859, and after resigning that post was made Canon of Chester in 1869. Caoon Kingsley visited this country a hittle less than a year ago on a private tour of pleasure, and expressed himself as being especially pleased with the Western country, which he traversed on his way to visit relatives in one of the Territories.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

A meeting of Liberal members of Parliament to select a leader for the party is appointed for Feb. 3.

THE RECEPTION OF GARDALDI.

ROSE, Jan. 24.—Gen. Gardaldi landed at Civita Vecchia yesterday evening. He was received with most enthusiastic demonstration by the people, and collucted through the town by a torchlight procession. The General arrived to-day in Rose. He was met at the railway station with Mary and mambers of the Mustation by the Mayor and members of the mu-nicipality and cordially welcomed to the city. Several workmen's societies formed a procession with bands, and escorted the old here to his hotel. Immense growds lined the streets and cheered with the wildest enthusiasm as the Gen-

cheered with the wildest enthusiasm as the General passed. No disorder of any kind marred the demonstration.

EXTRAORDINARY ENTHUSIASM.

ROSER, Jan. 24.—The most extravagant demonstrations of popular feeling were made at Gambaldi's reception to-day. The people took the horses from his carriage and drew him to the hotel. The crowd around the hotel was so great that Garibaldi was obliged to leave incognito and proceed to a private residence. He is expected to be present Monday night in the Chamber of Deputies, and will probably speak during the debate on the arrests of Republicans.

MEXICO. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 17, via HAVANA, Jan. 22 The Diario Official denies the signing of any document recognizing the English debt, adding that such a contract never will be signed.

SPAIN.

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS TO BE RESPECTED.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—King Alfonso, in his two proclamation of yesterday, promises to respect the fueros of the Besque provinces, and exhorts those officers whom the Revolution induced to join Don Carlos to neutrn to their comrades in the Army of Spain. The King to-day reviewed 40,000 troops at Persita, and was warmly chosered.

ARMS FOR THE CARLISTS SHIERD.

Paris, Jan. 24.—French authorities on the Spanish frontier have seized a convoy of arms for the Carlists.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.
An ex-stockholder of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Radroad writes an interesting teter to the New York Times, giving some new in formation in regard to the recent application to rearrain that Company from the payment of the recently-declared dividend of 3½ per cent. The writer first gives a history of the suit, stating that it was instituted by the stock and bond holders who cent. The writer first gives a history of the stuit, stating that it was instituted by the stook and bond holders who arraign the officers for not having complied with the terms of a certain contract whereby they were required to pay annually to the Union Trust Company \$250,000 per year, since July 1, 1870, making a total to date of \$1,00,000 before they can make any dividend to the shareholders. The Company's attorneys moved to have the injunction dissolved on the ground that the plaintuff held only a small amount of stock; that he had come only recently in possession of such securities, and that he was the tool of Wall street speculators. He also stated that the Company had paid into the Union Trust Company \$481,000 bonds of the Fanesville & Ashishula Railroad, and \$511,000 cash. The attorney, however, neglected to state when such payment was usde. The writer then makes the statement that these bonds and cash were paid into the Union Trust Company about a week ago all at one time. This shows plainly, he says, that but for this suit the sinking fund would never have been satisfied, and the question arises how was the money paid, and by whom? The ex-stockholder goes on to say that it looks as if this payment was another movement of Mr. Angustus Schell, who understands cross entries, being an executive officer of both the Lake Shore and Union Trust Companies, these two occupying the same office, being a close corporation in fact. As for the net earnings of the Company, Mr. Leisand, the Auditor, makes a statement which undoubtedly is also prompted by Mr. Schell. A special agent of the Revenue Department might testify interest in this respect, and as to the method of bookke ping, by which the affairs of the Company are hidden. The writer then states that it is certain that sven as great a genius as Commodore Vanderbilt cannot resuscitate the Lake Shore Company, as Trustee, without further notice, to take immediate possession of the Lake Shore Railroad, and sell the same at puolic auction for the benefit of the con

MICHIGAN & OHIO.

The Michigan & Ohio Railroad Company has ne gotiated a part of its \$15,000,000 loso in London at 87% per cent in sterling. This line, which is already under construction, extends diagonally across the two States, connecting the lumber-regions of Northern Michigan with the iron and coal-regions of Virginia, the length from Grand Haven to Portsmouth, on the Ohio River, being 400 miles. It crosses all of the East and West trunk lines in its course, and will terminate so as to connect with the Baltimore & Ohio Railso as to connect with the Baltimore & Chic Rairoad. In regard to the progress of the Western
connection of the latter road, it is learned that
nothing further has been done towards building
the 150 miles between Huntington and
Cincinnati in consequence of the inability of
the officers to borrow meney so long as
the affairs of the Chesapeake & Ohio are unadjusted. Some progress has been made in secure
ing fresh accessions to the fur ding plan of the
Company, and it is hoped that all the creditors
will give in their adhesion to the proposition in
order to prevent further sacriface, complication,
and demoralization. The road is understood to
have passed chrough its most trying ordesl, and
is showing decided espacity for improvement.
The local earnings snow a steady increase, and
the cosi and iron interests are giving swaptons
of fresh animation. Of coal, 146,000 tons were
transported during 1874. The earnings for the
past iscal year were unduly abridged by several
special causes, which can hardly occur again,
but all of which combined out down the business
seriously. The gross earnings were \$1,460,189,
and the net \$235,549, but the improvement for
the current month justifies the expectation of a
gross revenue of over \$2,000,000, with more than
couble the net revenue of 1874. The road is
now in good condition, its labor claims are gradually liquidating, and if not interrupted by its
creditors it can pay its own way, and ultimately
viold sufficient to meet the new engagements of
the Company.

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND All WAY COMPANY.
In the ease of V. G. Thomasund others against. road. In regard to the progress of the Western

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND - AILWAY COMPANY. In the case of V. G. Thomas and others against the Peoria & Rock Island Rail ay Company. John R. Hilliard, the present Superintendent of the Company, was appointed Receiver by the The Receiver is authorized to manage all the franchises of the Company, and under the direction of the Court to sell the property of the railroad if necessary. The Company is ordered to assign and transfer to him all its property to assign and transfer to him all its property subject to the mortgage which is sought to be forcelosed, also all personal property, all contracts for the purchase of land, and all other equisable interests it may own. The Receiver is also authorized to employ counsel and to take the whose charge of the Company's affairs, pay the operating expenses and the taxes faling due, the sums due for labor, and the interest due on the mortgage for \$150,000 made by the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad Company, and assumed by the Peoria Railroad Company, and assumed by the Peoria & Rock Island Railway Company. The validity of the chattel mortgage for \$50,000 to R. G. Ingersoll to secure W. & Hamilton and J. R. Hilliard from liability on certain indorsements and appeal bonds given to raise money for the road is recognized, and Mr. Hilliard is authorized to deduct enough to secure secure himself at d Mr. Hamilton from liability, and when that is done the chattel mortgage is to be declared void, and to be released.

CUTTING RATES.

The various railroads leading to the East are still "cutting," though the rates are about the same as those last quoted. Nearly all the contracts for New York are now made at 35 cents per hundred on fourth-class freights and grain, and 30 cents to Philadelphia and Baltimore. There is hardly a probability that rates will be There is hardly a probability that rates will be still further reduced at present, most of the general freight-agents preferring to await the result of the compination meeting to be held at New York, Feb. 2, before going to war in earnest. Should this meeting turn out as disadvactageonsly as its predecessor in this city and Cleveland, and there is but little prospect that it will have any better result, then the Kilkenny cat-fight will-begin in real earnest, and nothing short of exterminating its rivals will suit any of them.

The war between the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads in rogard to passenger rates is still going on, but the prediction is made that they will cease fighting in a day or two. Should the fight continue, the Michigan Southern will reduce its passenger rates to the East at once, and the other roads leading to the East will necessfully have to follow suit.

THE PROPUSED C. W. & M. R. R. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 24.—At an adjour

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 24.—At an adjourned meeting of the City Council, held last night, the petition to that body by a majority of the resident property-holders, asking that they donate the Cincinnati, Wabash, & Michigan Railroad \$10,000 to aid in building the road into the city was presented and granted, the Council agreeing to issue bonds to the amount of \$10,000, payable in ten years, drawing 5 per cent interest. Quite a spirited debate was indulged in by members of the Council as to the legality of the petition and the amount of interest that the bonds should bear.

BANKRUFT COMPANIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—A call has just been issued by the Trustees to the Chicago, Dubuque & Mirnesota and Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque & Mirnesota and Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad Companies' bondholders, saving that, having been called upon by a large number of the bondholders or the roads to foreclose the mortgages, they have obtained the sppointment of a Receiver who is now operating both roads pending a sale, which the courts will probably order to be made at an early day. In order to enable every bondholder to join in taking measures to protect his interest against castifice at

such sale, they have called a meeting for the 3d you see my friend strike me? He is very day of February, at 11 a. m., for the purpose of coosultation and action. To prevent misunderstanding, it is proper to say that the proposed plan for relieving the roads from their difficulties by a contract with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and by placing certain coupons with Trustees, is not likely to be carried into effect.

THE PROPOSED M. & O. R. R.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CHILLICOTER. O., Jan. 23.—The Committee
appointed at the recent Emmett House meeting,
in the interest of the Michigan & Onio Railroad, has called a public meeting to be held in this city on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at which it is supposed who a soliciting committee will be appointed and placed in the field. A meeting of the business they be a proposed to the placed in the field. A meeting of the business day evening next.

THE PROPOSED S. J. & P. R. R.

Special Dispatch to The Unicase Tribunds

WAVERLY, O., Jan. 23.—The friends of the
Springfield. Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad are
in fine spirits to-night. At the opening of the
sooks to-day, \$80,000 of the \$100,000 allotted to this county was received. The Hon. James Emmitt, as an evidence of his confidence that the stock would be a profitable investment, took \$50,000,—one-half of the whole amount. If the road fail to be constructed, it will be for the lack of a man of his judgment and energy.

#### FIRES.

AT LAFAYETTE, IND.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribunz.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 24.—Fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning in the stable of J. Meyer, corner of Eighth street and the alley north of Main, burming a stable and woodshed. Crossing the alley, it burned the stable and back part of the residence of Mr. Kurtz, and a large frame building known as the Old Turner Hall, in the rear of Keys & Miller's saloon and concert-hall, used by them as a bowling-alley. The main building of the saloon, a two-story brick, was also nearly destroyed by fire and waser. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Mr. Meyer lost three horses, five sets of harness, a burgy, and a saddle. Loss about \$1,500; insured for \$350 in the Ætina. Keys & Miller's loss is about \$5,000. Kurtz's loss, \$300 to \$500.

Ioss, \$300 to \$500.

AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.
St. Louis, Jan. 24.—Twelve of the large stables at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., burned yesterday. Loss about \$30,000. Seven hundred horses were in the buildings, but they were all rescued without harm. The fire was the work of an in-

AT OSWEGO, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24.—Fowler's mill at Oswego, Brown County, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$7,000.

AT HARTFORD, CONN.

HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 24.—St. Patrick's Church burned early this morning. It was valued at \$150,000; insured for \$75,000. The walls are standing, but probably will have to be taken down. The building will be replaced at once.

NEAR NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A. G. Mandel's varnish factory, at Hunter's Point, with 2,000 barrels of varnish, burned last night. Loss, \$60,000; in-sured.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—In the Upper Lake region higher barometer, lower temperature, northwest to northeast winds, and genorally clear weather. In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missionri Valleys, and the Northwest, falling barometer, slowly rising temperature, winds shifting to east or south, and increasing cloudiness. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. Time. | Bar. | Thr | Hu. | Wind. | Rain W'ther. 6:33 s. m. 29.39 51 89 W. light... Cloudy 11:18 s. m. 30.00 56 63 S. W. Urak. Cloudy 1:500 p. m. 29.05 94 72 W. Fresh... Clear, 8:33 p. m. 30.05 19 70 S. W. Urak. Clear, 9:00 p. m. 30.15 12 61 W. brisk. Clear, 10:18 p. m. 30.19 13 65 W. Urak. Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 42; minimum, 9, GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHIZAGO, Jan. 24.

An Incident in Chamberlain's Wash-

Washington Letter to the Pathburg Leader.
To switch off from politics may perhaps be an agreeable change. The subject now on deck is an incident that occurred at John Chamberlain's Club-Biones (gambling hell) the other eventage. And, by the way, this house is doing a smashing busionss. Mouey by the thousands change hands there every night. A prominent politician General —, dropped \$11,800 upon the roulette table the other evening without receiving any return. I know one promising young Congressoman who is perfectly infatuated with roulette. He loses all his saisry there, and besides as runch as he can borrow. If the fool-tiller could only visit Chamberlain's some night he would find a rich harvest.

But to the incident. There is a young Polish Jew about town, a chevalter d'industrie by profession. He is cose of the most frightful bores that ever walked his highting presence upon this green earth. He comes upon you with all the hideousness of a nightmare, and weight down upon you with remorseless egotiam and an utter absence of tact that would warrant his murder, if an intelligent enough jury could be afterward found to appreaute and try the case. This individual affects the deeply mysterious about himself, and once, when very drunk, burst into bitter tears as he confessed himself the long loss and last heir of the road family of Poland. Well, I shall call him Poland for the purposes of this incident.

Poland is a well-known nuisance in Washington, He fastens himself upon the acquaintance of well-known men and affects an intimacy that misst tempt them at times "to kind o lift him a piece with their boots." But the average lawful dignity of great men has hitherto prevented any dire extastrope to this totif-hunting bore.

The other night Poland was up at Chamberlain's; it is a favorite resort of his. Here he inde plenty of fine liquors, cigars, innohes, and a good supper. He does justice to these all, I assers you. Upon this night Poland had added his head with champagne, until he was capable of accomplishing unde

druck."

The centleman said: "No; I was out on the street at the time, several blocks away, but I heard him s.r.ke you."

"What would you do about it?" said Poland.

"Why, I would write a note to the Geogral, saying briefly and coldly that if he should slap me like that again, and I should find it out, that I would make him prove it."

Poland became lost in the contemplation of this, but he came on of his study and lost his charrin at the cheerful notes of "Supper is ready, goutlemen."

#### EMIGRATION.

Statistics of the Year 1874. From the New York Times, Jos. 21.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration to the Legislature for the year 1874, dated Jan. 12, 1875, has just been received. The total number of alien passengers who landed at the port of New York during the year 1874 was 140,041, a less number than in 1873. The entire number of passengers from foreign ports who landed at the port of New York in 1874, was 189,300, of whom 140,041 were sitens, and 49,753 were citizens or persons who had be.

The entire number of passengers from foreign ports who landed at the port of New York in 1874, was 189.800, of whom 140.041 were aliens, and 49.759 were citizens or persons who had before landed at this port. The number landed at Castle Garden was 149.762. Of these 130.420 were aliens, 3.180 were born in the United States, and 16.162 had previously been in the United States. Of the total number of passengers that landed 187.175 came by 955 steamsips, and 1.625 came by 246 sailing vessels. Of the whole number of aliens who arrived there were from Germany, 40,302; Ireland, 37,447; England, 19.077; Scotland, 4.739; Sweden, 3.743; Italy, 5.034; Norway, 3.447; Austrian Empire, 5.321; France, 3.316; Holland, 1.335; Denmark, 3.154; Switzerland, 2.296; Russia, 7.565; Belgium, 325; Wates, 1.226; Luxembourg, 329; West Indies, 307; Sain, 249; South America, 174; Canada, 163, Australia, 33; Africa, 17; British Columbia, 3; China, 84; East India, 43; Greece, 27; Iale of Man, 77; Japan, 29; Malta, 7; Mexico, 27; Nova Scotia, 64; New Brunswick, 13; New Providence, 4; Portugal, 20; Turkey, 28. Of the alien immigrants there were 62,577 male adults, 45,270 female adults, and 32,194 children under 12 years of age.

Of the passencers landed at Castle Garden, 52,444 avowed their intention of remaining in the States; 56,615 to the Western States and Territories; 12,2:7 went to the Eastern States; 3,506 to the Southern States; and 2,152 to Canada.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. LANSING, Mich., Jan. 22.—By the Michigan census of 1874 the City of Lansing, in growth of population and wealth, compares favorably with the other parts in the State. In 1860 the population was 3,085 pin 1870, 5,243; in 1874, 7,445.

population was 3,085 c in 1870, 5,243; in 1874, 7,445.

In the last decade, all the railways centering in this city, except the Chicago & Port Huron, were projected by Lansing senterprise; and the remaining link, between this city and Flint, of that road, will be completed by Lansing gentlemen. To Measus. Turner and Hart (the latter now deceased) is the city indebted for its railroad facilities.

Nearly all the business blocks have been built during the last ten years, and 80 per cent of the manufacturing establishments, which have done a profitable business during the last year. One ecoper-shop shows a net balance of \$15,000, supplying Chicago with barrels.

The building improvements for 1874, it is estimated, will aggregate \$400,000, embracing three public edifices, two flour-mills, and two chair-factories. The Odd Fellow's Institute and Lansing High School buildings command the admiration of every pilgrim and stranger visiting this Mecca of Michigan to pay their triennial devoitons to that large Treasury balance. Five iron bridges have been completed, in addition to one already built.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. The Kansas Pacific Bailroad is still suffering from the effects of its recent snow blockade. About 150 cars of freight remain on the road, and the passenger trains are arriving at Denver from four to five bours late.

Yestorday the United States Marshal seized \$400 worth of liquors and a small copper still at Johnston's restaurant, in Sandusky, O., for an alleged violation of the Revenue laws. The seizure created considerable excitement, Johnston's being one of the most popular resorts of the kind in the city.

A sore throat is soon relieved by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant—an old remedy for bronchial and pulmonary disorders.

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FORSALH AT A GREAT SACRIFCE.

THE SAW-MILL KNOWN AS THE PAGE MILL, At Byng Inlet, Georgian Bay, Ontaria, Canada.

BUSINESS CARDS. GEO. M'GREGOR

A prompt method of sharp showing horizes at pieces, without removing their snows or injury to their fact. It formation and plates furnished on application to agent. MR. HENKY WESTWOOD, fremout House, MEDICAL

PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the anesdy once of Seminal Weskinses, Leat Marike and all describers brought up by indispretions or an Any draggest has the juggestants. Anti-describer of the LLTUN SU. Character.

The financial situation during the past week showed a diminution of activity in nearly every direction. Borrowing was less active, and the flow of currency to the country was partially arreased.

The discount lines of the banks are high, and nearly, if not quite full. The classes who have been the leading applicants for learn have obtained in many cases about all the accommodation they will need before the opening of the spring trade, Collections are now so good that merchants have little need for outside funds at this dull time. Lumbermen are still borrowing for their winter operations, and to carry an accumulating stock till the opening of navigation.

The demands of the packers have diminished in consequence of the dubious future of the market;

The men are borrowing little, as the price of grain laves no profit in carrying it. There has been some good paper offered the last week from railroads and the grocery trade. We note no other special activity. At the banks, rates of discount are 10 per cent to regular customers, with concessions of 122 per cent to first-class outside applicants.

On the streets, loans in round amounts on first-class names and good collaterals can be had at 869 per cent. Good payer in smaller amounts go a readily at 100412 per cent.

10612 per cent.

Comparatively little currency was or ered to the country. The shipments of currency to move the hog crop are probably near their end. Not that the hogs are all marketed, but those that remain to be sent forward can be easily handled with the money now in

ward can be supported by the week New York exchange was week, and sold at a discount.

The classings Saturday were \$3,350,000. For the week they were \$41,109,623.56, and the balances \$2,049,— 803.13; the figures for the corresponding week of las-year were \$17,250,682,86 and \$1,452,792.92.

year were \$11,250,082,56 and \$1,452,792.92.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

Within five days after the President signed the latest Currency bill the Comptroller of the Currency received applications for the organization of eighteen new banks, with a capital of \$2,650,000, all of them but two in the New England States, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Five other banks have applied for an increase of \$110,000 in their capital stock. In the West, the effect of the new bill has been of an opposite tharacter. A number of banks have given notice that tharacter. A number of banks have given notice that they wished to retire their circulation to the limit of \$45,000. Which tendency will be the stronger re-

mains to be seen.
The total amount of legal-tender notes deposited up to Nov. 1, 1874, for the withdrawal of circulation under the act of June 20, 1874, has been \$7,714,550 by 49 banks. From 1839 to 1843 the bank-note circulation banks. From \$439 to 1843 the bank-note circulation decreased from \$439,000,000 to \$254,000,000, to the bank loans from \$492,000,000 to \$254,000,000, and the individual deposits from \$90,000,000 to \$55,000,000, it is quite possible that a considerable contraction of the bank-note circulation may take place within the next two or three years, and it is equally possible that there

y be an expansion.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. Although there is little doing in these, in the local narket, prices are firm and advancing with the New

Marie de la constante de la co	Bid.	A aked.
United States 6s of '81	11814	119
United States 5-20s of '62	115	115%
United States 5-20s of '64	117	11752
United States 5-20s of '65	118%	119
5-20s of %5-Jun. and July	118	118%
5-20s of '67-Jan, and July	118%	1194
5-20s of Wa-Jan, and July	118%	1 11916
10-4Ca	116	116%
United States new 5s of '81, ex int.	11334	113%
United States currency de	119%	
Gold was firm at 112%@112%.		
FOREIGN EXCHANG	E.	
Sterling exchange was 487@490%;	alden	-

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

The market for Cook County and Chicago City bonds emain moderately active. Prices are sustained by 

BANK STOCKS. | Bid. | Asked. ... 160 ... 125 ... 160 ... 127 ... 127 resident Bank

conal Bank

conal Bank of Hilmois

cons Trust and Sayings Bank

clants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co

on National Bank

on Stock Yards National

150

140 130 100 110 78 120

LATEST.

Doupons, 81	Coupons, 67 119
Doupons, 162	Coupons, V8 119
Coupons, '84117%	10-408 116
Coupons, %5 119	Carrency 6s
Coupons, new 1181	New 50
STATE	BONDS.
Missouris 95%	Virginias, old 32
Tennessees, old 65	N. Carolinas, old 27
Tennessees, new68	N. Carolinas, new16
Virginius, new33	
	OKS.
Canton 58%	
Western Union Tel 73	St. Paul pfd 5814
Quicksliver 33%	Wabash 15%
Adams Mapress 90%	Wabash pfd 20
Wells-Farge 83	Ft. Wayne 96%
American Express 62%	Terre Haute 7
U. S. Express 61%	Terre Haute pfd 28
Pacific Matl 84%	Chicago & Alton105
New York Central 103 %	Chicago & Alton pfd.109
Erie 28%	Ohio & Mississippi 28%
Erie pfd 45	Cleve., Cin. & Col 6436
Harlem	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.110
Hariem pfd125	Lake Shore, 73%
Michigan Central 79	Indiana Central 8%
Pittsburg &Ft, Wayne 90 %	Illinois Central 9714
Northwestern 44%	Union Pacific, stock. 35%
Northwestern ofd 50	Union Pacific bonds, 91 %

COMMERCIAL.

o following wading articles by four hours ing, and for t	of prod	at 7 o'c	is city du	ring the	1,000 to seller April at \$13.566613.70; and 2 May at \$13.871%. Total, 13,900 tos. The m firm at \$13,25613.27% cash; \$13.30 for \$13.50 for Maren; and \$13.70 for April, Mrare—Were in moderate request, and on middles, while shoulders were a shade of
STATE OF THE PARTY	RECK	IPTS.	SHIPM	ENTS.	demand was more prinouncedly for Euro than for two or three days past, but buye
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	held out for minimum prices. Sales were 80,000 fbs shoulders at 6 %c; 20,000 fbs do
bu	9,968 83,210 60,895 14,013 1,190 10,266 100,817	16,516 182,703 25,320 28,120 2,867 16,370 152,500 8,280	9,579 16,941 36,570 3,531 1,642 4,304 81,720	14,165 79,859 15,502 2,127 2, 63 13,149 60,507 21,808	pris green hams (15 fbs) at \$\mathre{g}\epsilon \cdot \text{40,000 ha d} 9\mathre{g}\epsilon \cdot \text{60,000 ha a short ribs at \$9\mathre{g}\epsilon \cdot \text{20,000 r} \text{80 bins iong and short clears at \$9\mathre{g}\epsilon \cdot \text{20,000 r} 20,000 r

| Broom-corn, na. | 879,270 | 08,970 | 3,221,0371, Besf, tris. | 40 | 145 | 165 | 178,000 | 145 | 165 | 178,000 | 145 | 165 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 | 178,000 |

Also the following, without comparisons: Kind of produce. | Received. Shipped. 88,750 Poultry, coops.

Game, pigs.

Eggs, pigs.

Cheese, tots.

Dried fruits, ins.

Greeffappies, bris

Beans, tut.

Hay, tons. 217 235 566 508 40 86,373 905 223 30

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city con-

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption, 7,001 bu wheat, 5,633 bu corn, 757 bu cats, 3,219 bu rye, 4,471 bu oarley.

The following grain was inspected into store during the twenty-fours ending with 10 o'clock on Saturday morning: 2 cars No. 1 spring, 130 cars No. 2 do, 17 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do (172 wheat); 1 car white corn, 2 cars yellow do, 24 cars high mixed do, 107 cars No. 2 do, 1 car old No. 2, 43 cars rejected do, 1 car on grade do (179 corn); 2 cars white oats, 6 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected do; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 2 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do. Total, 372 cars, or 139,000 bu. Inspected out, 5,120 bu wheat, 45,085 bu corn, 4,595 bu cats, 386 bu rye, 312 bu barley. The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weaks ending as dated:

Receipts-	Jan. 23, 1875.	Jan. 16, 1875.	Jan. 24, 1874.
Flour, brls		45,001	83,731
Wheat, bu		305,313	1 098,513
Corn, bu	\$97,526	208,243	372,690
Oats, bu	72,898	90,337	543,701
Bye, bu	7,220	8,390	
Barley, bu	46,073)	41,830	91,040
Dressed hogs, No	25,008	25,527	18,257
Live hoes, No	90,994	168,125	73,300
Cattle, No	20,652	15,559	15,38
Flour, bris	38,926	35,108	68,133
Whe t, bu	101,205	83,583	673,248
Corn, bu	157,579	115,786	35,648
Oats, bu	23,901	58,241	100,550
Rye, bu,	8,070	3,285	10,254
Barley, bu	19,454	30,068	73,614
Dressed hogs, No	23,444	21.680	25,048
Live hogs, No	39,230	35,189	2 .460
Cattle, No	10,608	9,035	10,132

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Last week.	Previ's
Flour, bris	29,500 39,775 320,500	12,000 307,900 169,650
The leading produce markets were day, but generally at a lower ranged and less activity all round. There we little desire to buy in any department thement, and trading dragged unded it the part of purchasers. The receipt	f prices in as compa it, except he holdin	n grain, ratively on set- g off on

change, except that wheat and corn showed an in-crease, which tended to weaken those markets. In dry goods circles a fair degree of activity was displayed. The hardening tendency of prices of all standard productions, both woolen and cotton, is hav-ing the effect to stimulate the demand, and, while at

standard productions, both woolen and cotton, is having the effect to stimulate the demand, and, while at this stage of the season no great rush can be looked for, there is every indication that January's sales will show a much larger aggregate than for the corresponding period last year. Brown cottons are strong and advancing. The grocery trade continues to improve, but the general market does not yet show anything more than mederate activity. The tenor of prices is steady. Dried fruits are beginning to "look up," orders being more numerous, and calling for increased amounts. Both domestic and imported varietics are reported in light supply for the season, and should the demand continue to improve, some price-changes may be looked for. Low-grade dried apples continue in demand for export, and the lately advanced prices are fully maintained. A freer movement in canned goods is also noted, but, saide from peaches, the market is liberally stocked and prices remain without improvement. Fish remain firm as previously quoted. No changes were apparent in the butter and cheese markets, a moderate movement being witnessed at about former quotations. Bagging remains quiet. Leather is reported in better request and firm. Prices of cils were not subjected to any quotable fluotuation. Carbor, whale, linseed, and turpentine are firm. Lard and other descriptions easy.

criptions easy.

Lumber continues quiet, though the order business

is a little larger since the advent of milder weather. Prices were steady. Steel, metals, nafis, and iron were quiet but steady, and many articles are working firmer. A slight improvement in the demand for wool is

$J_{ij}$	To date, 1875.	To date, 1874.	A ouregate a deen, 1873-4.
Chicago	1,286,027	1,320,408	1,520,024
Louisville	270,492	226,947	226,947
Iudianapolis	- 270,000	248,000	295,796
Milwaukee	195,000	240,000	294,054
Cincinnati	451,207	557,084	581,253
St. Louis	360,000	420,000	463,793
Des Moines	68,00)	38,392	43,570
Kanass City	70,000	125,000	140,348
Quincy	51,000	54,293	54,293
St. Joseph	117, 900	81,306	81,642
Toledo	16,500	10,876	17,271
Terre Haute	\$1,600	40,000	40,000
Gosport	25,771	14,192	14.192
Peoris	105,000	66,000	68,540
Sabuis	24,000	17,723	31,456

Serner with or	Pork,	2250L241		Should's,	† Widdles,	
look onding			1501	AND RESERVE	THE COLD	
ame week 1874. ince Nov. 1, '74. ame time 73-4	29,718	2, ±74 93, 189	18,639	12, 423, 721	10,808,519	
Green hams at 602 for the co. 1874, 451, 669 pio 1873.	cos, ag	ding w	4 les p	t year;	same time	

runry; 6%c do seller March; 6%c do seller April; long clear, 9c cash or seller February; do seller March, 9%c; do seller March, 9%c; do seller April, 9%c; short clears, 9%c; do seller April, 9%c; do seller April, 9%c; do seller April, 9%c; do seller April, 10c. Boxed meats %c higher than loose. Long cut hams, 10 %c11; Bason meats quoted at 12%c13%c 67c hams, 7%c for shoulders, and 10%c10r short ribs—all packed.

Grassz—Nominal at 660%c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, at \$8,25 for mess, \$3,25 for extra mess, and \$30,00621.00 for hams.

Tatlow—Quoted at \$%68%c.

FLOUR—Wes dull and a shade easier at former prices. The inquiry was chiefly lood, and most of the transactions were on private terms, making it difficult to quote the market closely. Sales were reported of \$00 bris spring extras, partiy at \$4.1564.25; 200 bris winters at \$5.2565.75; 50 bris rye flour at \$5.25; and 90 bris buckwheat at \$5.25. Total, 1,146 bris. The market closed as follows: Choice winter extras, \$5.266, 6.70; common to good do, \$4.265.00; tooles spring extras, \$1.5064.75; fair do, shipping grades, \$1.7564.25; patent spring, \$5.0064.00; spring superfuse, \$5.0063.51; rye flour, \$5.266.50; tooles spring extras, \$1.5064.75; fair do, shipping grades, \$1.7564.55; buckwheat do, \$5.0065.51.

Brax—Was in good demand, and moderately active at former outside prices. Sales were reported of \$5 toons at \$18.60, free on board.

MIDDLISGS—Were steady at \$19.00625,00 for coarse to choles.

Conx-Maal—Wes quoted at \$3.46,03.50 pur bri for

toos at \$15,00, free on board.

MIDDLINGs—Wers steady at \$19,006,25,00 for coarse to choice.

Coan-Mark—Was quoted at \$3,40,23,50 per bri for kin-dried, and \$24,00,23,50 per ton for coarse.

WHEAT—We sduit, and bearly is lower, more from the natural force of gravity than for any other reason. Liverpool was reported unchanged, and New York was inactive till after the bulk of our trading had been disposed of. The receipts were again larger than the recont average, and this fact increased the volume of current offerings, while it also made speculative operators more anxious to sell. Hence weakness. There was no shipping demand of consequence, but it was rundred that a contract had been made to take out 1,000 cir-loads to New York. Very litle is wanted in that city, and the subtible of shipments from New York to Europe during the past week was so very amail as to make some operators doubt the correctness of the figures. Seller March opened at 90c, declined to 89%c, and closed at 89%8 \$26. Seller February sold at 83%(288%c, closing at 83%(289%c). Seller Thermore and at 83% \$28,000 to 100 (100 to 100 to

solid at 50c, offered later at 55%c, and closed at 50c, 561cc.

RYE—Was quiet and unchanged. Both the offerings and the demand continue tight, and prices are steady as previously quoted. No. 2 fresh solid at Vic to the extent of 1,200 bu; also 400 bu by sample at 990 on track. Total, 1,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was very dull, and \(\text{\text{Q}}\) (all lower. The offerings were moderate, and sellers made concessions early, but there was little demand from any source. A few sales of cash No. 2 were reported at \$1,24% for regular, \$1,25 for fresh in N. S. and Central, and \$1,32 for do m A. D. & Co, \(\text{w}\) no. 3 fresh sold at \$1,11 in Central, and was quoted at \$1,16(1.1.4, according to location. Rejected was nominal at \$1,036(1.10, Sales include 3,600) bu No. 2 at \$1,24%(2.1.32, 1,2.0 bu No. 2 white on p. t., and \$000 bu by sample at \$1,156(1.25, Total, 8,8.6 bu. Seller February opened at \$1,25%, and closed at \$1,25 sellers.

and closed at \$1.25 sellers.

LATEST.

In the afternoon meas pork was quiet and stronger, with sales of 4.20 brs at \$18,15 seller March, and \$19,00@10.03% seller June, closing at \$17.75@1.80 cash or February, \$18,150.8117% for March, \$18.45@18.47% for April, \$18,15@18.35 for May, and \$19.00@18.47% for June.

Lord was in fair demand and steady. Sales include 5.850 tes at \$13.25 cash, \$13.30 seller My, closing at \$13.25@13.31% cash, \$13.30 seller My, closing at \$13.25@13.31% cash, \$13.30 for Pebruary, \$13.30@13.25% for March, and \$13.75 for April, and \$13.85 for May.

Masts were pagiented

13.39 for marked for May.

Meats were neglected.

Wheat was moderately active and 1/c lower, relling at 83/c 33½ c for February, closing at 83/c 33½ c.

Seller March closed at 89/c 39½ c.

Corn was quiet and a shade firmer, closing at 64/c 65c for February, and 71½ c for May.

Outs were nominal at 52½ (252)/c for February.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$1.88@1.90.
BROOM CORN—Dealers report a fair small order trade at full prices. Corn is moving out as fast as

The control of some of the control of some of the control of the c

nearly out, and would soon have to purchase supplies, Quotations: No. 1. \$17.30,217.50; No. 2 do. \$15.506, 16.00; mixed. \$13.00,213.50; choice upland prairie, \$13.00; No. 1 do. \$12.00,213.50; No. 2, or slough, \$10.00,210.50.

HIGHWINES—Were in moderate demand, and steedy at the quotation of the past week. Sales were 250 by at 960 per gallon. The market closed steady at that figure, though New York was reported easier.

HIDES—Were in moderate demand, at the prices amnered: Green city butchers, ?%c; green frozen, 7½ (200; green cured light, 100,20%; pare cured, 863%c; green o. 24, 150; dry finit hides, ip, and calr, 186,210; dry saited hides, 146,215; deacon skins, 45c; sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per B. 40,2456.

HOIS—Were quiet and steady at 250,456 for Western, and 456 for prime Eastern.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand is light, but no change in sales is reported. The continuance of the strike at Pittsburg his not, as yet, materilly affected this market. We quote: Iron, 28-10,630 rates; horse-aloo iron, 44,034(c; plate iron common tank, 44,65 (20,6); Norway iron, 74,036 per B; Norway nailrods, 9,03%c; English spring steed, 126,15c; tool steel, American cast pring steel, 126,15c; steel tire & in, 86,10c; tool steel, American cast, 15c; English do, 22c.

LUMBER—Remains quiet, Small orders are filled at the american cast, 15c; tool steel, American cast, 15c; English do, 22c.

First clear.

Scoond clear, i linch 10 1 linch. 46,00,450.00

Taird clear, i linch 10 1 linch. 46,00,450.00

Toring, first common, dressed. 21,00,635.00

Prioring, first common, dressed. 21,00,635.00

Bot boards, A and B. 22,00,635.00

Flooring, second common, dressed. 28,00628.00
A stock boards. 34,00628.00
B slock boards. 27,08628.00
C stock boards. 27,08628.00
C stock boards. 27,08628.00
C stock boards. 27,08628.00
C stock boards. 13,06616.00
Fencing (16 ft.); outside price for dry 1,08611.00
Common lumber, 15 ft and under. 11,00611.00
Lath. 2,007 2.25
A shingles. 3,008 3.25
Shingles 3,008 3.25
Shingles on track (A). 2,007 2.25
C JLS-Remain without important change in values. Pollowing are the prices current: Carbon (standard white), 115 age, test, 13/c; do Hilmon legal test, 1.0
deg., 14%c; do headlight, 17 deg., 13c; extra winter lard off. \$1,10; No. 1, 38c; No. 2, 80c; linseed, raw, \$36285c; do boiled, \$36200c; whale, 776278c; apperts, \$2536285; inestifont off, strictly pure, \$1.05; do extra, \$06205c; do No. 1, 75685c; bank oil, 58c; straits, 60c; plumbego oil, 75c; turpantine, 44645c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 14%cglbc; naphtha, common, 12% 6213c.
FOLATOES-A few small orders were received from neighboring towns, but the demand was chiefly from the local retail dealers, and not very heavy. Peachlows soil at 756290c.
FOULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was in fair local request, but shippers were doing little, and the supply.

3,419 16,621 1,948 4,749 13,819 4,690 4,869 15,833 4,344 3,646 14,288 2,423 1,780 10,612 1,720 1,000 8,000 800 Total ..... 19,472 79,173 15,925 Lest week
Week before last
Since Jan 1
Same time 1874
Increase 19,472 79,173 15,925 16,677 172,230 13,995 14,957 161,516 16,341 52,364 418,100 46,353 47,285 335,089 23,376 5,079 88,011 22,977

874 5,528 1,404 1,879 5,734 2,002 1,863 7,861 1,472 2,538 4,59¢ 1,451 2,037 8,643 2,697

reason to expect. Our receipts were never so large at this stage of the season, the arrivals since Jan. 1 amounting to 45,353 head against 23,376 for the same period last year, while, in comparison with 1878, a still greater difference appears. The market opened dull and weak, and has continued so to the close, with prices ranging from \$3.50@4.00 for poor to \$6.00@6.25 for extra. Sales were chieff at \$4.26@5.50. Many remain in the yards unsold.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. Jan. 23.—Hoos—Active and firmer; common, \$6.50@6.75; fair to medium, \$6.80@7.10; good pācking and butchers. \$7.15@7.30. all sold. Receipts, 2,028. Shipments, 1,565. Total killed since Nov. 1,481,207; same time last season, \$57,084.

Sr. LOUIS. Jan. 23.—Hoos—Heceipts, 2,177; firm with good demand; Yorkers, \$3.25@6.00; packing, \$5.25@6.87%; butchers, \$3.75@7.00.

CATTLE—Receipts, 300. Dull and unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS. Liverson, Jan. 23—11 s. m.—Flour, 21s@23s. Whest—Winter, 8s 7d@9s 6d; spring, 8s 7d@9s 6d; shite, 9s 3d@9s 7d; club, 9s 11d. Corn, 30s 6d@39s. Pork, 93s. Lard, 64s.

Liverson, Jan. 23—2:39 p. m.—Brendstuffs—Dull London, Jan. 23.—The amount of bullion withdray

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000. LONDON, Jan. 23.—Consols, money and account, 92½(2092); 5-20s of '65, 107½; do of '67, 107½; 10-40s, 104½; new 8s, 102½; New York Central, 93; Erie, 26½; preferred, 45. Tallow, 44s,94@45s.

Pans, Jan. 23.—Rentes, 62f 5c.

Liverrool, Jan. 23.—Evening—Long clear middles, 46s; aboulders, new, dull at 35s 6d; long out hams, 50s.

BUSTON WOOL MARKET. Bosrox, Jan. 23,—Wool quiet during the week. The trade since the commencement of the year has been quites disappointment. There is no indication of the active demand so confidently looked for. In prices no material change is noted. There is some shading, but the most desirable lots of wool are still hald eith considerable firmness. Combing und delaine fleeces attract considerable strenton. Sales during the week comprise: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, No. I, X, and XX, 54,355: Whichigan fleece, 49; 435: Western and other fleeces, 456,355: washed counting and delaine, 57,655; unwashed combing, 45; unwashed and aumerchantable, 366,456; sooured, 546,390: tub-washed, 56c; superfine and X pulled, 40,655c. Boston, Jan. 23,-Wool quiet during the week.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, Jan. 23.—There is an improved feeling in the market for cotton goods, and prices have an advancing tendency. Brown sheetings were active and very firm. Indian Head standard sheetings advanced to 11c, and attantic A is neid at value. Bisuched sheetings are more active and firmer, with an upward tendency on medium grades. Androscoggin L, Aubourn A, Imperial add Pequot makes have been advanced. Prints quiet, but ginghams are brisk.

meichboring towns, but the demand was chiefly from
the local retail desires, and not very heavy. Peachblows soil at Tagobe.

Men and the local at Tagobe.

New YORK DRY GDODS MARKET.

New York Jan All Alley GDODS MARKET.

New York Jan Alley GDODS MARKET.

New

1,894.

Ito the Associated Press. 1

NEW TORK, Jan. 22.—FLOUR—Less active; receipts, 9,000 bris; superfine Western, \$3.90@4.30; common to good extra, \$4.65@4.80; good to choice, \$4.85@5.35; white wheat extra, \$3.37@6.00; extra Ohio, \$4.70@6.50; St. Louis, \$4.80@8.00. Rye flour firm at \$4.10@6.50;

white wheat extrs, \$5.3(4,00); extrs Ohio, \$4.706.

5.50; St. Louis, \$4.50@\$.00. Rye flour firm at \$4.10@\$.

CORNECAL—Quiet; Western, \$4.10@4.00.

GRAIN—Wheat duli and lower; receipts, 13.000 bu; No. 1 spring, \$1.156.12; No. 3 do, \$1.0704.00; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.00@\$1.11\(\text{s}\); do Milwaukes, \$1.15@\$1.00; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.00@\$1.11\(\text{s}\); do Milwaukes, \$1.15@\$1.16; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.00@\$1.11\(\text{s}\); do Milwaukes, \$1.15@\$1.16; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.00@\$1.11\(\text{s}\); do Milwaukes, \$1.15@\$1.12; ungraded Iows and Milnossots apring, \$1.00@\$1.22; winter red Western, \$1.20@\$1.25; white red Western, \$1.20@\$1.25; white, \$1.57@\$1.28; white, \$1.57@\$1.28; white, \$1.57@\$1.28; white, \$1.57@\$1.28; highest Western, \$7.6000; white, \$68.6700.

Hore—Staady.

GROCKRIES—Coffee quite and firm; Rio, \$1.7\(\text{g}\) 10\(\text{g}\); white, \$68.6700.

GROCKRIES—Coffee quite and firm; Rio, \$1.7\(\text{g}\) 10\(\text{g}\); white, \$68.6700.

Hore—Staady.

GROCKRIES—Coffee quite and firm; Rio, \$1.7\(\text{g}\) 10\(\text{g}\); control 10\(\text{s}\); control 10\

IN THE COURTS.

The Traders' Insurance Company and its Taxes.

A Victim of the Hankins Brothers Pleads Guilty.

The Supreme Court.

CHICAGO COURTS THE TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANT IN TROUBLE.

A few days ago one of the stockholders of the Traders' Insurance Company filed a bill against Michael Evans to restrain him from the collection of the tax on the Company's personal property and capital stock. The Collector, however, levied on and took the chairs in the office before the injunction was served, and kept them. The attorneys for the Company and Collector appeared before Judge Blodgett Saturday morning, and the former asked for an order to compel the Collector to return the chairs, on the ground that the collection of the tax was enjuned, and that he had THE TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY IN TRO

lection of the tax was enjoined, and that he had no right to retain them. Judge Blodgett said he had not intended to allow the injunction to cover more than the collec-lection of the tax on the capital stock of the Company, and he thought the Company should pay the tax on its personal property, and the chairs would undoubtedly then be returned. Mr. Gardner, on behalf of the Company, then

sked whether the tax could be apportioned.

Mr. Gardner, on behalf of the Company, then asked whether the tax could be apportioned. The Company was willing to pay a tax on the \$50,000 personal property as appeared by their return, but objected to paying tax on the 76 per cent increase made by the Board of Equalization, and on the capital stock.

Judge Blodgett, however, said he should not feel inclined to gravet an injunction, simply because the State Board increased the valuation. He considered its powers as revisory in their character, and as fixing the tax. He, however, agreed to examine the papers in the case, and give a decision Monday morning on the question of returning the chairs and of apportioning the tax.

DIVORCES.

Lousia F. Flagg filed a bill against her husband, Jacob B. Flagg, on the ground of adultery and desertion. She says she was married in 1866, and has two children, one 14 years of age, the other 4, whom she wishes to be given into her control.

Edwin A. McArthur complains that he was married to Alice McArthur in Decemberlast; that the marriage was obtained by fraud and deception on her part, and that she has done all she could to prevent him from obtaining an honest livelihood. Wherefore he wants a dworce.

DISMISSED.

The suit of the First National Bank vs. Hanna, Earrett & Co., commenced in the Supernor Court Friday, was dismissed in the United States Circuit Court on the same day, where it had formerly been commenced.

BANKHUPTCT TIEMS.

Discharges were issued to Philip Schick and Paul Sutchiffs.

In the matter of Coan & Ten Brocke, the Assignee filed a report showing that he had sold certain lots of the bankrupts in this State and Kansas for about \$2.7, and also the franchises of the firm acquired by the articles of incorporation for \$31. The Judge ordered the sale to be approved except as to the franchises, and set aside as to that.

E. S. Jenison filed a bill against James F. Lord, to compel him to keep his promise to execute to complainant a lease of the first parts.

The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository begun a sui

washington street, for thirty years, as he agreed.

The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository begun a suit for \$3,000 against W. J. Bowen and J. H. McGowan.

E. A. Hartweil sued Reuben Cleveland for

E. A. Hartweil sued Reuben Cleveland for \$1,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The only business transacted in the Criminal Court Saturday was the arraigment of prisoners indicted by the Grand Jury during the present term to plead to the indictments. For this purpose Judge Williams convened the Court at 9 o'clock, one hour earlier than usual, when sixty-four unfortunates were taken from their cells in the County Jail and filed into the court-room. Out of that number the following pleaded guilty: William Larkin, for the larceny of eight geose, valued at \$10, belonging to William Keeuan; John Lynch, for the larceny of drugs, valued at \$9, belonging to Crear & Adams; William Kine, for the larceny of jewelry, valued at \$190, and \$160 in cash, belonging to Bamuel W. Parker; James Johnson, for the larceny of a horse, wagon, and harness, and fifteen gallons of sirup, all valued at \$195, belonging to Hurd & Perrine; Edward Wilson, for the larceny of a coat and vest valued at \$29, belonging to Charles Hatch; William Cosgrove. Service Control of the control of th Persol, fool of Labord, and fool of Trenty second-Office, 123 Randolphot., near Clark. CHICAG', BURLINGTON A QUINCY RAILROAD.

Popost, Foot of Lake-st., Indianst-ar. and Sixteenth-st.
and Canad and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Opens, 50 Clark-st.
and at depost.

Leave. Arrive.

Christopher Steuter, 2865.32.—William Bullivan va. Michael O'Donohue, 5615.65.—J. P. Lawrence vn. J. L. Fage and S. O. J. Page, 290.32.—C. J. L. Mayer vn. J. Compbell, 2505.25.

JUDOS STRUKT—J. R. McKay vs. Eliza Reinama Oracur Count Junes Rooms Terence Newman J. K. Murphy and J. W. Laimbeer; verdict, 2000.

Court met this morning at 9 o'clock, a full Bench being present, and transacted the following by the being break and transacted the following breaks.

MOTIONS DIRPORED OF.

23, Christian Rohlfing vs. The People; error to Montgomery. Order of submission set saids, the record being defective; writ of certicers! issued returnable at next term of Court, and cause continued.

202. Lewis Mitchell vs. G. E. Mitchell et al.; appeal from Ford, Motion by appellee for five days' additional time in which to file briefs and additional abstracts allowed.

allowed.

NEW MOTIONS.

129. John C. Short et al. vs. Raiph Martin; appeal from Vermilion. Motion for five days additional time to fice briefs for appeales.

CALL OF DOCKET.

232. Central City Horse-Railway Company vs. Port Clark Horse-Railway Company vs. Port Clark Horse-Railway Company vs. Continued.

236. The People ex. rel. S. & I. S. E. Railroad Company vs. County Commissioners of Cass County. Passed.

TAKEN ON CALL.

TAKEN ON CALL.

The following cases were taken on call:
221. Thomas B. Trower et al. vs. W. Elder; agreed 221. Thomas B. Trower et al. vs. W. Elder; agreed case from Sheiby.

222. I. C. R. si. Co. vs. John G. Hornberger; appeal from De Witt.

223. City of Pakin vs. Louis Winkle; appeal from Tazewell.

224. O. P. Cobb et al. vs. I. C. R. R. Co.; appeal from McLean.

225. T., W. & W. Ry. Co. vs. Hamilton Cleans; appeal from Ford.

peal from Ford,
226. Same vs. Moses T. Hall et al.; appeal from Mo-Levin,
227. Same vs. Andrew Neison; appeal from Ford,
228. Same vs. John H. Ingram; appeal from McLean,
229. J. H. Markillin vs. G. W. Rayland; appeal from

229. J. H. Markillin vs. G. W. Rayland; appeal from Scott.
230. Allen vs. Tobias et al., and Allen vs. Eichorn; appeal from Tazewell.
231. Village of Princeville et al. vs. Peter Aulen et al.; error to Peoria.
23 Manning A. Bruce vs. M. J. Doolittle; appeal from Scott.
234. Lincoln Cosl Company et al. vs. J. Brown et al.; appeal from Logan.
238. City of Beardstown et al. vs. City of Virginis et al.; appeal from Cass.
239. George Carpenter vs. E. C. Jennings et al.; appeal from S.ngamon. Argued by Orendorff for appeal se and taken on call.

License granted to W. P. Kinéley. Court ad. License granted to W. P. Kineley. Court ad-journed untill 2 o'clock on Monday next.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD Neket Offices, 82 Clarket. (Sherman House), and 75 Occas. et., corner Mudison-et., and at the depots. 

- Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

MICHI: AN CENTRA'. & CREAT WESTERY RAIL TOAD, Desky, Foot of Lake-st., and foot of Trenty-second-st. Trickingling, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Hundrick, and 15 Canal-st., corner of Madison. Mail (via main and air lips) ... 5:00 s. m. 5:50 m. 2:00 p. m. 2:0

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louds
ann. No., and Chicago, Springhels, Alton and S. Lond
Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madisonal,
bridge. Trickst Offices 42 Depot, and 123 Randolph-st. Kansas City and Denver Fas. Rr. 12-20p. in. 2-250 n. 8. 5t. Louis and Springfield Kr. 2-46 n. 1-25a n. 8. 5t. Louis and Springfield Kr. 2-46 n. 1-25a n. 8. 5t. Louis and Springfield Kr. 2-46 n. 1-25a n. 8. 5t. Louis and Springfield Kr. 2-46 n. 1-25a n. 1-25a n. 8. 5t. Louis and Springfield Kr. 2-46 p. m. 1-25a n. 1-2 CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD Onion Depoi, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tiebet Office. 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depoi.

St. Paul & Minneapolls, through
Express : also, vis Milwankee,
for Ripon, Berlin, Oshkosh,
Milwankee, Madison, Frairie du
Chies; also, Monasha, Green
Bay & Stevens Point.
Milwankee & La Crosso Pass'ng'r
9:55 m. \*11:50 s. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKONO LINE.
From Pitisbury, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railsoy depd. on
ner Clinton and Carroll.nis., Wast Side. Fichel affect II
Randolph-st., and at depot.

Louis. Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily).

7.20 p. m. 7.60 s. m.

PITISBURS, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive.

oi, corner of Van Buren and Sherman etc. Held after Grand Pacific Holel.

Br. Louis, Ma., Dec. B. 1874.

Having this day sold all of my interest in the "Champion Violet Copying and Record Fluid" to Layion 8 Haythe, 19 Olive-st., 81. Louis. Mo., all orders for his celebrated lak will in future be addressed to them.

Until further notice, this celebrated brand of lak on be hids of P. H. KEV KLL., 9! Washington-st., the only place in Chicago where the graphic st.

SOUTHERN

Lat and Order Prev slana and Arl

The Appeal of the Whit

Sympathies of the When Sheridan Is Ab

Bitter Feeling Again Provoking Sel.

It is Well to

No Cause for Cons terference in .

The Situation Depleted -The State as Order

MEN OBLIANS IN A DEAD CAL AGAISST GEN. 8
Special Correspondence of 2 NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20 .which commenced here two which has been creating at portion of the country, has le A DEAD CA

The theatre of action has be New Orleans to Washington, of all degrees and beliefs turn political Mecca for a solution The determined expressions or regard to the White League of keeping that organis the shade somewhat, companies have had drills in o tions of the city within the lame talk of disorganizing the difficult to see in what way the their own cause in maintain their own cause in maintain status, without they intend to ment of the State. Members ment of the State. Mombers profuse in their protestations quarrel with the Federal Gow a very flue line between sho man who defends the legal Go State and the "boy in blue" s

circles" of New Orleans is VERY EITTER AGAINST GENTLY TO THE MIGHT CO. VERY SITTER AGAINST OF

sinhtanding threats of the "sinate him,"

bes been made the subject of It is on the tongue of every of the subject of It is on the tongue of every of the subject of It is on the tongue of every of the subject of It is on the tongue of every of the subject of th

Nothing seems to disturt his with his gallant Chief of Staff on his reports, getting all the san collect. He receives visit friends and some few cit of the latter class keep from him. Among his are the newspaper men, isalways pleasant and courted be is a great favorile. The Gesent from the citp, having take on Morgan's Louissans & Terahear City, and will return This is a very peculiar people without their hobby. They all body to abuse. It was at one was afterward Warmoth; there off and on, for some time. Pe by was chief villain: at presentate in the word of the safety of the country, there one was afterward warmoth; there is the what a certain philithink of his name—said of the They never knew what they were never easy until they got What is to be the result of he say. For the good of the safety of the country, there out from loyal Government here, be ment, in each respect, can har except year are now going on, the city is absolutely dying of this community, and kept the this trouble will be worked up finds itself plunged into anoth

THE SITUATION OF APPAIRS AS PUBLICAN.

The Editor of The Chicago Tribe
Dz Valles Blown, Ark., Je
morning of hope and promise a
be dawning upon Arkansas, a
sight of sorrew and gloom, a
editor like yourself, of a vetal
journal like yours, takes up t
of Republican principles in g
same time of an oppressed a
so long misruled, and so muc
represented, by "the carperand their retainers.

It should be well known an
North that "the plan of re
1867-'3, is not a success, but th
era mostly, and chiefly from
came to Arkansas is pursuit of
ex, for the most part, and we
rulers and office-bearers, by m

REPUBLICAN APPLE
as ex-Ohief Justice John McG
an chief 1, of Arkansas, was w
the hopest and intelligent R
Northers States come fully to
of meanness and guift of some
will they not cry out to the
leave toe sight of men who lo
and tranquillity?

Your correspondent is an
removed and brought his fam

nter, 2605.32.—William Sullivan va. ne, 8618.65.—J. P. Lawrence va. J. J. Page, \$90.96.—C. J. L. Meyer va. J. J. R. McKay va. Eliza Beinemen. JUDGE ROGERS-Terence Newman and J. W. Laimbeer; verdict, \$200. IS SUPREME COURT,
patch to The Chicago Tribung.

Jan. 23. — The Supreme
morning at 9 o'clock, a full

trions DISPOSED OF.
tohlfing vs. The Poople; error to
der of submission set aside, the
scitus; wit of certionar issued reerm of Court, and cause continued,
hell vs. G. E. Mitchell et al.; appeal
on by appeller for five days' additionon file briefs and additional abstracts

NEW MOTIONS. ort et al. vs. Ralph Martin; appeal Motion for five days additional time

ilice.
L OF DOCKET.
Liorse-Railway Company vs. Fore rel, S. & I. S. E. Railroad Com-

TAKEN ON CALL. By. Co. vs. Hamilton Cisane; apses T. Hall et al.; appeal from Mo-

indrew Nelson; appeal from Ford, ohn H. Ingram; appeal from McLear fillin vs. G. W. Rayland; appeal from "tes et al., and Allen vs. Eichorn; nceville et al. vs. Peter Aulen et Bruce vs. M. J. Doolittle; appeal Company ot al. vs. J. Brown et al. or distown et al. vs. City of Virginia m Cass.

penter vs. E. C. Jennings et al.; ap
non. Argued by Orendorff for appel
call. call.
ted to W. P. Kineley. Court adto clock on Monday next.

AD TIME TABLE DEPARTURE OF TRAINS REPERENCE MARES. - † Saturday on excepted. : Monday excepted. | Ar-

DRITHWESTERN RAILROAD. at, (charman House), and 75 Corns.

of Wolls and Kinzie-sta. RA' & EREAT WESTERY RAILTOAD.

AGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

WAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. 

sapolis, through ris. Milwankes, rilin. Oshkoan no. 7:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m. m. on. 7:30 p. m. 11:00 a. m. rosse Pass'ng'r 9:35 . m. 11:00 a. m. DIS CENTRAL FAILROAD.

and fool of Trenty second-st. Takes

Randolph-st., near Clark.

RLINGTON A QUINCY RAILROAD.

Er. Saiurday. 1Ex. Monday KANKAKEE LINE. Fost Lake et., and depot Foot Premipagies, 121 Mandolphet., and at depot. Leave. | Arrivs. 

AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE cinnati & St. Louis Railway depot. con arroll-sts., West Bide. Picket affics, III lat depot. 

NCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. Clinion and Carroll-sis., West Side, 121 Randolph-et., and at depot. E & New York Side a. m. \* 8:50 p. m. g & New York 1:00 p. m. 7:40 a. m. T. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Leave. | Arresa MORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Experition Building and depot fost af Trebet after, 21 LaSalie-st,

K ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD n Buren and Sherman-ste. Ticket affic Leave, Arrive.

CELLANEOUS. Sr. Louis, Me., Dec. 18, 1874
sold all of my interest in the "Chaming and Rescord Fluid" to Lavien &
St. Louis, Me., all orders for this
in future be addressed to them.
JOHN MCKACHIRE.
(C. this celebrated brand of Latense
EVELL, 81 Washington-st., 200 may
where the genuine of the conLaw and Order Prevailing in Louisiana and Arkansas.

SOUTHERN SENSE.

The Appeal of the White Leagues to the Sympathies of the North.

Bitter Feeling Against Sheridan-Hi Provoking Sel.-Control.

when Sheridan Is About, They Think

It Is Well to Behave.

No Cause for Congressional Interference in Arkansas.

The Situation Depicted by a Republican -The State as Orderly as Illinois.

LOUISIANA. AGAISST GEN. SHERIDAN.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—The political storm which commenced here two weeks ago, and which has been creating such a stir in every portion of the country, has left this city in A DEAD CALM.

The theatre of action has been removed from New Orleans to Washington, and now politicians of all degrees and beliefs turn their eyes to that The determined expressions of Gen. Sheridan in regard to the White League bave had the effect of keeping that organization back in the shade somewhat, though some companies have had drills in out-of-the-way por-

ions of the city within the last week. There is no talk of disorganizing the body, though it is difficult to see in what way they can even help their own cause in maintaining their present status, without they intend to resist the General ernment in its efforts to uphold the Government of the State. Members of the League are profuse in their protestations that they have no quarrel with the Federal Government, and draw a very five line between shooting the militia-man who defends the legal Government of the State and the "boy in blue" who does the same

VEBY BITTEB AGAINST GEN. SKERIDAN. be might do, that makes them feel so intensely, but what he has said of the community. He has branded them as "assassins" and "bandit-ti." Thousands of people, who, in the ordinary walks of life, are honest, generous, and hospit-sble,—who are esteemed by their neigh-bors, and are the pillar of their churches and of society,—can not realize how much they have done to deserve the terrible epithets hich Sheridan has applied to them, by "con-nting to the death" of not a few who were as good as themselves. By that I mean, when such cold-blooded murders were committed as were these of the eight unfortunate Conshatta prison-

"HE WAS NOT AFRAID."

bas been made the subject of many caricatures. It is on the tongue of every one who has nothing better to say. One caricature, hanging in a shop-window, represents a boy with a haifful of toples, hanging by his hands to a high orchard wal, the farmer reaching for him from one side, and a large dog, chained, with a collar marked "W. L." (White League) ready to resive the boy when he drops on the other. Still he is represented as saying, "I am not straid." The newspapers publish little poems inding with "I am not afraid." As the General passes through the rotunda of the St. Charles lidel, he is sometimes greeted with half-suppressed hisses, and people say to each other, "I minot afraid."

The General takes this, however, with commendable and

meddable and

ASTONISHING FQUANIMITY.

Rothing seems to disturt him. He works away
with his gallant Chief of Staff, Gen. Forsythe,
on his reports, getting all the information he
not collect. He receives visits from old army
frauds and some few citizens, but most
of the latter class keep sullenly aloof
from him. Among his constant visitors
are the newspaper men, to whom he
nalways pleasant and courteous, and with whom
he is a great favorile. The General is to-day abmut from the citp, having taken a short trip out.

be is a great favorile. The General is to-day abmin from the citp, having taken a short trip out in Morgan's Louissiana & Texas Railroad, to Brashear City, and will return to-morrow.

This is a very peculiar people. They are never without their hobby. They always have somebody to abuse. It was at one time Butler; it was afterward Warmoth; then it was Kellogg, off and on, for some time. Packard occasionally was chief villain: at present

\*\*Heriban is the people of New Orleans are like what a certain philosopher—I cannot think of his name—said of the French people: "They never knew what they wanted, and they were sever easy until they got it."

What is to be the result of all this is difficult to say. For the good of the State, and the miety of the country, there ought to be a strong, firm, toyal Government here, but such a Government, in each respect, can hardly be had.

EXCEPT FROM THE OUTSIDE.

after the War. He came to till the soil, and no in search of an office; be supported President Grant and the Republican party be e at all the elections from 1868 to '72; he held with the leaders until after the election of the Grant-Baxter ticket in 1872, and until the utter base-Baxter ticket in 1872, and until the utter baseness of a majority of the chiefest of them was
fully upmassed. The platform of the Republican party of this State, at that election, was an
housest one. It promised to bring all public
plunderers to justice, inaugurate comomy, recuce taxation, and extend the franchise, but
especially promised a pure ballot-box. Yes,
when Gov. Baxter was installed, and the Lerislature sat, now two rears since, the party managers refused all reforms, great or small; hid and
covered up the frauds they promised to unmask
and punish, and began and allowed tresh schemes
of.

and punish, and began and allowed fresh schemes of Public Plunder and orphession, amongst which were the obtaining, by Legislative exactment, of the \$6,000,000 railroad-bond steal, and a scandalous Election law which would invite ballot-box stuffing and insure their political power for an indefinite period:—and all this under the prelense to the country at large that they were governing wisely, protecting Union men, and helping the Republican party. Under Gov. Baxier (an houest man and a Republican), there and similar other odions measures were efected, and the beartless blunderers baffled. Their plots, plans, and lawsuits for the removal of Baxier from the Governorship continued an entire year thereafter, but, all having failed, they then adroitly joined their more honest entires. Mr. Brooks and his friends, in the famous Brooks-Baxter contest, April, 1874, in which also they were defeated, by the acknowledgement of Baxter by President Grant.

The political history of our State in that event is well known to you, and to most of the reading people of the United States. But the malcontents, still not silenced, are now again at work at Washington endeavoring to obtain the interference of Congress in the local affairs of this State, regardless of the social disorder, and pethaps violence, which might ensure. But it is asked abroad:

"What is the Tauth

sue. But it is asked abroad:
"WHAT IS THE TRUTE
about Arkansas?" I declare to you, Mr. Editor.
and wish the multitude of intelligent readers of
your journal to know, that this State is as
orderly and peaceful to-day as Illinois, and has
been so since the people gained control of the
ballot-box and elected men of their own choosing to fill the effices. Good feeling, obedience
to law, quietude, and contentment preval
throughout the State, with slight exceptions
only, and is attributable to the fact that the
people rule;—"Vox populi" being the motto
upon the great seal of our State.

It is a fact which should be known abroad
that the immigrants from the States of Illinois,

It is a fact which should be known abroad that the immigrants from the States of Illinois, Indiana, Wiscousin, Michigan, etc., now settled as farmers in Arkausas, who are part of the so-called "Union element" whom Messrs. Clayton, McCiure & Co. tell the President and Congress "they must protect from Rebel violence," have been here long enough to know that their chiefest danger comes from the acts of such pretended friends. It has become so great an evil as to be

A CRIME
that a great State high this should continue to be made a bone of contention by a few men who pretend to be wanted and needed in Arkanesa as the champions of Republicanism, and to pro-

made a bone of contention by a few men who proteed to be wanted and needed in Arkaness as the champions of Republicanism; and to protect the freedmen and "Union men," but whose real and chiefest alm is to regain power for their own jersonal ends. A large number of mtelligent colored men gender a cheerful preference for our new State Government, for which many of them voted, and under which we have since all lived in quiettde, and are protected in life, hiberty, and property under the law, "without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

I am cheered by the fearless and able manner in which your journal has treated the Arkaness question, as it assures men, who, like myself, have striven always here to represent the principles of our great narty as they are presented at the North, that we have friends abroad who appreciate our trials. Those principles had they been generally observed by the Republican leaders in this State, would have conserved the peace, right, and welfare of all alike here, as elsewhere; but they were perverted by wolves in shear's chorning, who, pretending to be Republicans, sought to live and they grew fat upon the substance of the people, regardless of their politics, race, or color. Beginning years since, first in 1883, your correspondent warned the leaders of the party that legislation should be both honest and wise, and particularly reminded them that our great reforming and restoring party, being in power here, had a great opportunity to establish itself upon a firm and enduring foundation; that inceded and demanded a full and fair exposition of its principles whilst making experiment of the plan of reconstruction. Not a few stelling native born Southern men joined heartily in reconstruction at the etart, but are now fallen away. The tide of corruption in official life had finally grown of great that neither warncold-blooded murders were committed as were those of the eight unfortunate Consbatta prisoners.—six white and two colored men,—they consented to the death "of those men in failing to take any measures to have the murderers caught and punished, or even to raise their voices in protest against the inhuman deed. Their political harred of those men was so intense that they could not see that any great harm had been done in kiling them in the manner in which they were killed. Their hosted was so intense that they could not say that the kiling of those mon great that the Shreveport Times fell free to say that the kiling of those mon that he mind and the hing to the service when the Democrator paper in New Orleans felt justified in making a protest against the inhuman deed. I just had to a been was a just act.

They believe they have been grossly maligned by the Lieutenant-General of the United States Army, and it is not an uncommon thing in hear how he will be dismissed the service when the Democrator section of the Orleans for the Orleans for

whole voting population.
Should you ask how are Union men and Northern men treated in Arkansas, I could answer

ern men treated in Arkaness, I could answer
THEY ARE TREATED WELL.

are respected and welcomed when they come to
engage in honorable pursuits outside of mere
politics and office-seeking. No man is proscribed for opinion's take; no black man is illtreated, because of his color or political preferences. The name of "Yaukee" is rarely head
now as a term of derision. It has been found
here that Northern men are much like the
natives, and already, years ago (even during the
War), the ted and white roses began to be
wreathed about the marriage altar. I make
the assertion, and vouch for its correctness,
that there are no more crimes against society, nor violations of law, in this State, greater
in magnitude than such as are committed in

that there are no more crimes against society, nor violations of law, in this Sizie, greater
in magnitude than such as are committed in
your own great city and State. On the contrary I believe that the offenses here are both
FEWER IN NUMBER AND SHALLER IN DEGREE
in proportion to the populations. I have no
knowledge of the existence of any political organization among the Democrats or Conservatives, White-Leaguers, or otherwise, in any part
of the State, nor do I believe that any exists in
Arkansas.

In conclusion, shall the cry of Northern men,
Republicans, who have cast their lot with this
people, and who take a just, but patriotic view
of the situation here, be unheard at Washington,
to save us from such "friguds" as now clamor
for the interference of Congress in the local affairs of this State? We say to President Grant,
"Let us have peace"; and to Congress, Let us
alone! Protection we do not need for black nor
white, but tranquality we pray for, and demand
at your hands.

The strain point is product. The strain common to the point of the poi

THE FOREST OF DEAN

Something About the Colliers Who Have Gone on Strike There.

And a Sketch of Forest-Life in England in the Nineteenth Century.

A Glimpse into an Obscure Corner of Britain.

Adventures of a Tribune Correspondent Among a Queer Folk.

Up a Big Tree!

Written for The Chacago Ir's A few days ago the cable brought news of "in the South of Wales." Probably very few who read that brief announcement had ever heard of the Forest of Dean, except in the balf-forgotten geographical studies of their youth, when from some dry school-book they were taught to recite the names of the Royal Forests of England. The New Forest, in Hampshire, is forever associated with the reign of the second William; Sherwood Forest, with the mythical exploits of Robin Hood and Little John; Darkmoor Forest—so named apparently on the lucus anon lucendo principle, for it is a forest without a single tree—bas been familia-ized to the tourist by its proximity to the far-famed resorts of Devonshire. But few Americans know any-thing of the Forest of Dean. Yet scarcely any part of the British Isles will so well repay the attention of the lover of nature or the of the picturesque, not to speak of the charms which it possesses for the antiquarian and the geologist. Some months ago a Tribune correspondent spent, very enjoyably, a summer vacation in that locality; and he now invites the reader to share in the pleasure he experiences in recalling the incidents of that holiday season.

THE FOREST DISTRICT
cludes a section about 20 miles in extreme width an outline on the map resembling that of the hand. On the geological map of England, made under Government supervision, the coal-producing section of the forest country looks precisely as if some collier, fresh from "the pit," had unceremoniously laid his coal-be-smeared hand upon the plat, striking off a black impression of its outline. The Forest—as all the local residents term it—is in the western division of the County of Gloucester, bounded on the south and west by the Rivers Severn and Wye, which trend round respectively towards the north and east in such a way as to leave but a comparatively narrow neck of land on the north-east border, where a broad and fertile valley may be mentioned here that the Severn and the Wye, two of the most beautiful rivers of England, as well as among the most notable in history, both have their rise at a single torr, both have their rise at a single spring gushing out from a hill-side away in the heart of the Weish Mountains. There, the slender stream, fresh from its subterranean recervoir, divides at the fountain-head into two sister brooklets, rouming side by side for a few yords, then turning abruptly to opposite points of the compass, naver meeting again until, after 300 miles of meandering course, they mingle their waters at the head of the broad estuary known as the Bristol Channel.

THE LEGGEND.

ostuary known as the Bristol Channel.
THE LEGAND.

Of course there is a legend comes in just here.
This is the country of legendery love, and you cannot help running your head against some myth at every corner; so you had better accept the existence of laud sprites and water sprites, dryads and satvrs, without cavil or doubt. It seems that when Sabrina fair and the other lady sprang into the unper air as two delities of the seems that when Sabrina fair and the other lady a prang into she upper air as twin delties of the flood that burst from the silurian hillside, they had a little tiff, as ladies are any to do. The disput was as to which course they should take to the sea. The contest grew hot, and at length they separated, each determined to take her own way. Sabrina chose the broad and placid valley, following its easy curves and gradual descent until, after encircling half a dozen counties, she gained the sea. The tutelary genius of the Wye, whose name I regret to say has escaped me, chose the bolder course of fighting her way through the high hills and rocky ranges that lay between her and her destiny, resolved to find the rbort cut. But alas! so many were the turns and twists, and so fierce the opposition to be overcome, that when she had won her course it was only to flud that her had on her dourse it was only to flud that her had on her course it was only to flud that her had on the course it was only to flud that her had on the rourse it was only to flud that her had on the rourse it was only to flud that her had on the rourse it was only to flud that her had on the rourse it was only to flud that her had only to flud that her had only to flud that her had our the rourse of the opposition to be overcomed. had won her course it was only to flud that her hated rival had long ago succeeded. And so, as the waters of the two meet in tumnituous conflict before bleeding into the ocean deeps, Sabrina sere suits over hor defeated rival and taunts her with injurious epithets. If you don't believe it, go stand at the foot of the high cliff where the waters meet, and listen, as I have distend to what the wild waves are saying.

where the waters meet, and listen, as I have itstened, to what the wild waves are saying.

THE PHYSICAL CONTOUR
of the Forest is easily described. It consists of a high central table-land, surrounded by lofty peaks and ranges, intersected in every direction by deep gulhes with precipitous banks. The whole district lies on a considerably higher level than the surrounding country, from which it is marked off by distinctive natural coundaries of river and mountain. The soil is wholly unadapted for ordinary agricultural pursuits, seeming to afford a congenial home only to the red oak, which covers the hillsides with a rich, indigenous growth. This is England's storehouse of ship timber for the floval navy; though the use of iron for ship-building has greatly lessened its value in modern times. But the real wealth of the Forest lies in its unrivalled mineral resources. Coal and iron-stone underlie the whole area in numerous strata, intermixed with valuable beas of limestone and fireclay. The reclogical supect of the district is perfectl; upique. Imagic ean oval pied dish, with a dozen others of diminishing size resting upon it in pyramidal shape, and you have a rough model of the Forest. Fach stratum dips all round from its "strike" or "basset edge," as the miners call it, towards the centre, becoming tolerably level after attaining a certain depth.

To THE GEOLOGIET

rent. The inscription on one of them exhibits a certain originality. It rains thus (quoting from memory):

Blow, Boreas, blow, ye lofty billows roar, Here lies a seaman, landed safe on shore; Here sailed the course that God to him has given; Lord, be his Captain, and his port be Heaven.

Having described the gene al features of 4 Forest region, and led the reader up to its oshirts, I will revert to the experiences of my viscothat interesting district. Being provided with letters of introduction to a retured merchant who had taken up his residence in a country seat to or three miles from Newnham, and whose hospitality I enjoyed for several weeks, my opportunities for studying the peculiarities of Forestife were numerous and varied. Of my host it sufficient to say that to the genial benevolence of the country gentleman he added a knowledge of the world, derived from his long experience of commercial life; and that his secret ambition was to become a "Verderer." What a Verderer is I have but a faint notion; but it is an office of great dignity, connected in some way with the Forest ever since the times of the Normans, and is conferred, I believe, by the votes of the Free Foresters, or those holding leases from the Crown within its limits. Whether any duties appertain to the office, or any salary, are questions which I am unable to answer; but I am given to understand that the election of a Verderer is a matter exeiting so much interest among the Newnham fellia that on such occasions, from

the legal fraternity in English country towns. He bad the air of being an attorney and conveyancer, with large practice among the country families; and I was somewhat surprised to learn that, demune and starched as he looked, he was Captain of the local company of artillery volunteers, and a dead shot with the Whitworth 18-pounder at 1.200 vards. The scane of

the bad the sir of being an attorney and converancer, with large practice among the county
families; and I was somewhat surprised to learn
that, demune and exarched as he looked, he was
Captain of the local company of artillery colors
teers, and a dead shot with the Whitworth 18pounder at 1,200 yards. The seens of
his exploits is this line was pointed out to me.
A couple of these murderous-looking wespons
stood mounted hear the edge of the cliff, commandian along reach of the griver where a trathe beyond the stream of the stream of the stream of the singular people
was not necessarily as effete as the title.

PREMERIANTINO

was, I decided, the only proper mode of Investigating the cross. A fixer a say or two spent in
driving about and through the district by the
turprise roads which traverse it, no company
with my kind host, and another day or
two of win attempts to explore ins
recesses by the aid of a shaggy and nerverse bruse of a pony, whose only ment;
was that it never missed its footing on the roughest hill-shot, I concluded to repudiate such extransous ask. So my host left me to my own dewise, speci-humoredly warning me to take care
it linekily escaped both of these; though as to the
laider, there is a rustic charm about these woodland nymps that is far more attractive to me
than the arts of their city rivals. So I bonght a
part of cowhide shooting-books, and the ordnance map of the district, which, with the aid of
a pocket-ompase, constituted my chief reliance
for the take before me. This ordinance-map, it
may be observed, in published by the British
Government, from surveys by engineerordinance map of the district, which, with the aid of
a pocket-ompase, constituted my client British
Government, from surveys by engineerordinance map of the district, which, with the aid of
a pocket-ompase, constituted my client British
Government, from surveys by engineerordinance map of the district, which, with the aid of
a pocket-ompase, constituted my client British
Government, from survey

Just underneath us, squarely intersecting the fields and passing by many sequested values, the Glomester ship-sant, tavigable for vassle to 5,000 too berden. Immonion as it looks, the Source is not become to the summon as it looks, the Glomester ship-sant, tavigable for vassle bears in soci here was to the summon to the summen to the summon to the su

l became aware that it was turning dusk. Looking at my watch, to my utter astonishment I
found it was after 7 o'clock. More steady tramping through the interminable forest, and at last,
just as it was becoming alarmingly dark, by good
fortune I emerged from the woods at the edge of
a cilif which I recognized as being just opposite
my destination. But

How to der pown
that steep hillside, with a cozen old quarries
open beneath me, and only a narrow footpath

open beneath me, and only a narrow footpath which I had found a difficult task to follow.—

which traverses the Forest from East to West.

COTHAM.

How Tweed Is Situated on "the Island."

Wide-Spread Destitution-The Beecher-Tilton Trial.

Theatrical Gossip --- A Religious Move ment Against Sunday-Skating.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—So much has been said in the daily papers of the luxurious surroundings, elegant suppers, and refined living generally, of

the fallen Tammany chieftan, that the Grand Jury, in making their annual tour of inspection among the different asylums on "the Island," asked to be permitted to see for themselves how Tweed was treated, his mode of life, etc. They strip of rag-carpet in front of the iron bedstead a few books on a pine washstand, and some strips of green cambric tacked up to the whitewashed wall. A small, prison-barred window looked out upon the ice-bound river and the leafless trees in the distance. His suit of the leafiess trees in the distance. His suit of dlothes was the ordinary coarse gray prison-garb, and, on inquiry, he answered them that "He wanted for nothing, made no complaint, and that they had gotten him quite as low now as they wanted him." What a fall was there!—from the proud leaderable of old Tamma: y days, with the millions, the diamonds, the wines, and the profusion of other and happier times!

Never aimee our city was first known has there been such

been such
wide-sparad destruction.—
such a constantly-increasing army of homeless,
unemployed ones. Our many benevolent institutions are taxed to their utmost, and the papers daily make demands for means to fill the ex hausted coffers of our charitable associations hausied coffers of our charitable associations. Collections are taken up on Sundays in our churches to buy food and clothing for the starving poor; and the ladies of the different congregations meet daily in the church-rooms, and sow, and distribute articles among the needy, without regard to creed, or caste, or kind. In Jersey City, Brooklyn, and New York, alone, are 600,000 people crowded into tenement-houses, often forty or fifty families living in one tenement. There are 170,000 people living in 2,700 tenements; and, with all that public and private charity can do, how are these people to be fed and ciotied while thrown out of work? The increase of crime and evil-doing is owing to the increase of crime and evil-doing is owing to the increase of crime and evil-doing is owing to the increase of crime and evil-doing is owing to the increase of crime and evil-doing as owing to the increase of crime and evil-doing as our or woman to be good, and virtuous, and noble, when covered with soft sealskin robes, clad in rich silts, laces, and diamonds, and surrounded only by religious and refining social and home influences; yet she will fall quite as surely as her erring sister under similar circumstances, who has nothing but destitution to stand between her and temptation. The rich have responded generously: wealthy ladies have gone in their carriages, and personally bestowed money, and given other help; but the attempts have been spasmodic, and the many benevolent organizatious cannot begin to succor all the needy poor. Frequently families are picked up on our streets, who have been turned ad lift into the streets became of unpaid rents, and who have literally neither food, clothing, nor shelter. What is to be done with these, who have not even the creame of giong to the already overfilled almanouses? What will become of our city's homeless, houseless, hungry poor, with ranks constantly growing larger? In some way this great question must be worked out; but the way has not been reached yet.

The BEE HEET TUTON TELL. Collections are taken up on Sundays in ou churches to buy food and clothing for the stary

Avenie Theatre had passed from the management of Mr. Daly into other hands. But Mr.
Daly denies this, and the same excellent commany are still playing there. Mr. Eno, the
owner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel property, in
tends rebuilding the original white-marble Fifth
Avenue Theatre, on Twenty-fourth street, destroyed by fire under Mr. Daly's regime, and it is
reported that Mr. Daniel Harkins, leading man.
Mr. James Lewis, leading "funny man," in the
present Fifth Avenue troupe of Daly's, are to be
the lessees. If this prove true, it will be apt to
seal the doom of the present so-called Fifth
Avenue Theatre; for it is too far up-town, and
nover has been as remunerative as the old one
on Twenty-fourth street was. If the old favorites—Clara Morris, Fanny Morant, Ada Dyas,
George Clarke, and others—can be secured for
Mr. Bao's rebuilt theatre, it will undoubtedly receive a large patronage. None of
the theatres, with the exception of
the Union Square, Wallace's and the Park
(under the comical representation of Col. Mulberry Sellers), having paid expenses the passeason. New York people have had too much
drama, or, rather, too many theatres, and the attendance has fallen off in a wonderful degree.

Asansarashan Movement.

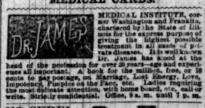
An effort is being made to keep the street-

tendance has fallen off in a wonderful degree.

An effort is being made to keep the streetgamins (the Arsos who, during the week act as
boot-blacks, newsboys, and the like) from
their Sunday anusement,—skating on the
pond at Central Park. Policemen are
stationed to preserve order, and no quarreling or shouting is allowed. The little
waifs cannot be coared into Sundayschool; and, in their tenement-houses, they are
in the way, with their noise and cards, marbles
or story-telling. Their present Sunday recreation is short lived at best; but a strong effort is
being made to break it up. And, as it nas been
preached against from many pulpits, and many
pious people oppose is, there is a probability that
the Mayor may forbid the bows any further Sunday amusement on the key ponds of the Park. day amusement on the try ponds of the Park.
BEULAI

How to Cure a Sore Throat. "One who has tried it" communicates the following item about curing sore throat: Let each one of your naif million readers buy at any drug-store one ounce of camphorated oil and 5 cents worth of chloride of potash. Whenever any soreness appears in the throat, put the potash in a tumbler of water, and with it gurgle the throat thoroughly; then rub the neck thoroughly with the camphorated oil at night before going to bed, and also pin around the throat a small strip of woolen flaunel. This is a simple, cheap, and sure remedy.

MEDICAL CARDS.



NO CURE! Dr. Kean 260 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, and officer is the consulted personally or by mail, tree of charge, and chronic or nervous diseases. Dif. J. KKAN is taken by physician in the city who were not cover or maps, the charge of the char DR. T. J. CROSSMAN'S

SPECIFIC MIXTURE Is a sure cure for Private Disea ea.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

AMUSEMENTS. ADELPHI THEATRE.

Corner Don. Born and Manness.

This (MONDAY) evening, Jan. 28,
Grand Opening of the Cafe Amusumt, Buffet,
and Canteen.

LADIES' NIGHT TRITICAL, when the Cafes are closed
and smoking is prohibited.

THE MAGNIFICENT EXTRAVAGANZA, THE
Field of the Cloth of Gold.

Gorgeons Scenery: Superb Costumest Glorious Pageantry: First appearance of the world-renowned Actal Gygmans, the Appearance of the world-renowned House BOISSET FAMILY.

EDGARDE, FRANCOIS, LEONI, and JEROME, the Electric Midgrey, Defiant to the World. Worrest Sisters, Suphia and Irem, Aiss Ella Wesner, the O'Dononus, Signer A Aberrazzi, Mass Magrie Gray, Sam Devere, Walters and Murlon, Goo. R. Fortosque.

A LARGE CHRUS AND CORPS DE BALLET.

An Unequaled Programme, concluding with Win. aled Programme, concluding with Wm THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. New and Spiendid Scenery by David Strong and a startants; notably, the QUAY AT CALAIS, the P VILLION, the TOURNAMENT. Superb Coxtames. Full of Joycus, Sprightly Music. A Maratiscant Carlo. FELLAX REGEMYS Cartson, Signor RELOOCS and the APULLO QUARTET in the Case and Buffet. REGULLO QUARTET in the Case and Buffet. REGULAR LADIES NIGHT Turnslay, when the Cafes are closed and smoking is orchiti ed. PRIOCS.—During the prevailing hard times prices will continue: Parquette and Balcony, Sc cents; Secured, Scenes et al., Grand Tire. So cents; Fmilly Circle, is cents.—POPULAR MATINEE—Wednesd 7.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE. ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

MONDAY, Jan. 21, First Time of the Comical, Laugh THE FEMALE BATHERS

Or Fun at Long Branch. The Great Sensation of the Day. DON'T MISS IT. GO

M'LLE MARIE DE LACOURS FRENCH CAN-CAN DANCERS! MME. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS. riumphan ly Successful ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS and IMILATORS. And all units in pronounding The Great Variety Company

The Finest Organization of SPECIALTY ARTISTS at present in the city of Chicago.

TIME TABLE:

SOCIOCE THE FEMALE BATHERS 10 O'CLOCK THE FEMALE BATHERS 10 O'CLOCK THE FEMALE BATHERS 10 O'CLOCK THE FEMALE BATHERS 10 O'CLOCK

McVICKER'S-MLLE, ALBANI.

McCORMICK HALL.

#### FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE IMPASSIONES HON. WM. THURSDAY. "THE IRISH PARSONS

"MICHAEL ANGELO." TICKETS FOR SALE THIS MORNING, at James, McClurg & Co. vs. 117 State-et. Admission, & Co. vs. received seats, Foto. Star Course bus tackets, enditing to free ride to and from McCormick Hall, given with reserved seat the text, at Janson, McClurg & Co. vs. OPPION TICKETS in packages of 10, good for any Star Entertainment, \$3.

EOOLEY'S THEATRE. ONE WEEK MORE! MONDAY, Jan. Eth. every svening, and WEDNESDAY and SATURD. Y middless THE HIT! HIT! LONGUALD NO BUCCESS! Witnessed by over 8,000 delighted auditors during the past woak, the brilliant American scenie play be Barton Hill, Esc., entitled

MAGONOLIA.

The audience wrape in wonder and admiration at the heautiful scenary and realistic mechanical effects. The Grand Panorama of the Mississippi—The Great Steamboat Race and Torrifle Explosion—The Beautiful Marpa ila Grove, etc., etc., without doubt the most attractive play produced at Hooley's this seasch. All the Star Company in the cast. Don't fail to see it! GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Famous Minstrel and Burlesque Opera Troupe

"Crimson Scarf; or, the Council of Ten," R. J. WATERS. MANAGER

Every evening until further notice, and at the MATI-NEES, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

With New Scenery and Appointments.

Museum open from 8 a. m. until 2 p. m.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Attendoon—MADAM

ROBELT'S am her Great school of Trained Docs. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY—The Celebrated AGNES BOOTH

Supported by MR. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOFH, MR. JUNION BRUTUS BOOFH, MR. JUNION BRUTUS BOOFH, MR. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOFH, MR. Grand Play, KING JOHN! BURLINGTON OPERA HOUSE.

CAN-CAN is at BURLINGTON OPERA-HOUSE!
100 Beautiful Young Ladies in the Many Dance.

RED HOT:

CCEAN NAVIGATION. National Line of Steamships

NOTICE. The most southerty route has always been adopted by
this Company to avoid for and headlands.
Sailing from New York for LIVKHPOOL and QUENTS.
Sailing from N. York for LOUGON (direct) every fortaight.
Cabin passage, 560, 570, currency: storage, at greatly
reduced reades. Results tickets at lowest raise.
Drafts for £1 and upward,
ASP 7 to corner Clark and Randelph-siz. (opposite are
Sherman House). Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamable between New York and diavre. The splendid vessels of this (avortic route for the Continent their more souther by than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 10. North Riv - as fallows. 

Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
Great Western, Capt, Windham, Wadnesday, Jim. 20.
Aragon, Capt, Symns, Saturday, Ecb. 5.
Cabin Pasage, 676, Intermediate, 345; Steerage, 326.
Electrision tacks a, 813. Apply at Gen'i Freight Dapos Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.
GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

BANKING. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., I SUBJECT OF THE STATE OF CHAPTER OF CHAPTER

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART. A School for the education of Teachers and Artists will open on the last of January, 1875. Principal, M.K.S. Scillers, author of "Votoe in Singing," and "Votoe in Speaking."
Circulars giving full information at mosts steems, or and by mail upon application to Accurary, 26 Climina etc., Philadolphia.

Method of Examining Grain in Cars.

To Whom the Shipper May Take an Appeal.

Tricks of the Trade in the Way of Doctoring Grain.

Grain "On Track."

The subject of grain-inspection is of such vast importance that it is of deep interest alike to the grain-producer in the country, to the grain-receiver, and final consumer. All three classes gladly note every improvement in the mode of conducting it. The State inspection of grain has gained the respect of the great majority of grain dealers throughout the West, not less by the establishment of new and more equitable rules than existed under previous management, than by the impartial manner in which the work is performed. One can scarcely appreciate the magnitude of the business of inspection with-out actually witnessing its operation. At the present time Chicago has

SEVENTEEN ELEVATORS, all of which are in perfect running order, and in the busy season an average of more than 1,000 car-loads of grain is inspected into store daily, necessitating rapidity of judgment, as well as great care and discrimination on the part of the inspectors in the grading of the different cereals. Formerly the Board of Trade controlled the Inspection Department, but in the opinion of many their administration was not a decided of by the country shipper, who had an idea that his grain was being unjustly graded in order that the speculator on 'Change, or the ware-housemen might be benefited thereby. The producer furthermore contended that the Inspectors were completely under the thumb of the commission merchants and grain gambiers, and therefore were rethe clique was a "close corporation," shippers from the country being allowed no voice in the matter, and were consequently not able to ob-tain redress. These numerous charges may have been unjust, but the Legislature thought

have been unjust, but the Legislature thought best to prevent such complaints in the future by placing the inspection under the CONTROL OF THE STATE.

a few months before the great fire, thus effecting an entirely new deal. The inspection department is now conducted under the supervision of William H. Harper, who has about forty men under his control, employed as assistants, clerks, and helpers. One class of Inspectors have oversight of the grain received from cars or boats into the elevators, and the other members of the force inspect out of the elevators for shipment or immediate city consumution.

INSPECTION HOURS.

The time now set for inspection is between the neurs of 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and the different inspecting stations are situated on the outside of the city, along the principal railway lines, and at the different elevators. The out inspection is carried on throughout the day according to the ever varying shipping demand, and in the busy season some of the elevators are not seldom kept running during a portion of the night.

The grades of grain are absolutely fixed by law, and can in no way be deviated from, being so described and regulated for each quality of grain that only in exceptional cases common to the most rigid rules can anything sbort of dishonestly or incompetency cause a false inspection. An assistant is assigned to each elevator where grain is consigned, and on the arrival of every lot he proceeds to insi, etc it, and from the result of his observations fixes the grade in accordance with the rules. THE INPALLABLE TEST.

In inspecting a car-load of grain, it is not suf-

In inspecting a car-load of grain, it is not sufficient that the assistant merely look inside and casually examine what he can perceive on the surface, but he must make a thorough inspection. For this purpose he is provided with a hollow metallic valve about 5 feet long, and nearly two inches in diameter. In one side of nearly two inches in diameter. In one side of the tube is a series of openings, each of which is about 5 inches long and an inch wide. A wooden plug is inserted into the tube, entirely closing the aperture. The tube those closed is plunged into the grain to the bottom of the ear. The plug is then withdrawn, and the grain falling into the openings fills the hollow of the tube, which is then exposed for inspection. By this simple, yet ingenious, device, the grain at all points of the car's depth is actually sampled at once, and, by repeating this operation in different portions of the car, the Inspector can readily designate the grade. If any mixing has been practiced, such as the covaring of an inferior grade with a good one, the cheat is certainly detected, and the whole load graded according to the pootest grade found in the car. This method does not seem just to the producer, whose grain may consist of ame-tenths of a fair quality, and the remaining tenth part of an inferior grade; yet this stringent regulation is absolutely necessary to prevent extensive mixing.

of a fair quality, and the remaining tenth part of an inferior grade; yet this stringent regulation is absolutely necessary to prevent extensive mixing.

VARIOUS OTHER METHODS

are used in determining the quality of grain, the senses of taste and samell being largely brought into requisition in the performance of the operations. A favorable mode used in determining whether a lot of grain belongs to a new or to the old grain the Inspector's feet will sink nearly to the floor of the car, but if the grain has been recently harvested its natural dampness will cause it to "pack" together, and it will give but little under the weight of an ordipary mas.

Of grain may be summed up in the following: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, Mixed, and Rejected. The rules provide that No. 1 grain shall be clean, sound, plump, and dry; No. 2 grain must be sound, reasonably clean, and possessed of fair milling qualities; No. 3 includes grain that is thrunken or too badly damaged to be classed with No. 2. The high-mixed grade applies entirely to corn, and consists of three-founts yellow, and the remaining fourth white corn. Rejected grades include that which is unsound, famp, enrunken, and unfit for any highwr grade. It is often found necessary to employ an additional test—that of weight. The better the grain the more does it weigh to the measured bushel. Thus the rule provides that No. 1 spring must not weigh less than 59 pounds, and No. 2 not less than 59 pounds. If a sample of grain be more does it weigh to the measured bushel. Thus the rule provides that No. 1 spring must not weight examined, the formal secondary to the minutes, unless the weighing test is exerted to, in which case about wice that length of time is occupied by the inspector.

When thoroughly examined, the Inspector affixes a card to the car, stating the grade and after being weighty examined, the Inspector of the south throughly examined, the Inspector of the south was a stated quantity of grain in store. From the warehouse the holder of the beard of Trade building, there

as it rushes from the elevator spouss into wagons, ears, or vessels. The Inspector occasionally examines a handful, taken at random from the stream, to test its soundness. A record is kept at the Chief Inspector's office of each lot of grain inspected in or out. In case of diseatisfaction with the grading of the Assistant Inspector the matter is brought to the notice of the Chief Inspector, who, from personal observations, makes his decisions. If he confirms the opinion of his subordinate, the holder of the grain can carry his case to the Appeal Committee who are appointed by the State, and whose decision is final. The Appeal Committee is, however, seldom called upon, as the majority of shippers who send their grain to Chicago raly union having a just estimate fixed upon it. But should the Appeal Committee manifestly fall to do justice to the holder, he can fall back on the Chief Inspector and his principal deputies, who are obliged to give heavy bonds as a precaution against bribery and corruption.

THE FIES OF INSPECTION are paid by the owner of the grain unless otherwise specified by agreement with the broker or commission merchant to whom he consigns it. The fees for inspection at the present time are set at 15 cents per car-load, and 20 cents for every 1,000 bushels inspected by lake or canal. No unregistered receipts are recognized by the trade as regula-, and the rule precominates that all grain must actually pass into store before it can be delivered on a contract for regular grain.

"ON TRACK."

Grain which is consigned "on track" (the

can be delivered on a contract for regular grain.

"ON TRACK."

Grain which is consigned "on track " (the quoted term signifying that the grain is not intended to be stored in any warehouse) is not inspected, unless a special request is made by the consignee. The principle which influences the consignee. The principle which influences the constry shipper to consign his grain "on track" is that he may save storage charges, and possibly obtain a higher price than would be the case, abould the gian pass inspection and be procerly graded. Tous plan is sometimes successful when the market is bare; but in the majority of cases extensive grain-dealers will operate only with regular grain, as the track-consignments are useless for the direct fulfillment of contracts. Small dealers, however, such as feed-men, buy largely of "track" grain, and take it direct to their stores by the wagon-load.

Sharpeins Sharpeins.

In the grain-trade, as in most other branches of business where the passion for money-making predominates, there are plenty of sharpers who are ready to take an unfair advantage whenever there is one to be gained, and it is the Laspector's duty to ferret out and bring to

ing predominates, there are plenty of sharpers who are ready to take an unfair advantage whenever there is one to be gained, and it is the Iuspector's duty to ferret out and bring to justice all such plunderers. The following are some of the most notable tricks of the tiade: The manipulation of merchantable barley by the use of a process of sulphuric cleaning is an old and well-worn d ception, which is frequently complained of. The doctoring by this method is too familiar to the trade to need a description, and, in inspecting, the cheat is instantly detected by experienced noses, as the barley thus converted unavoidably retains the scent of the medicine. Another dodge which has lately grown into favor among the grain sharpers is the mixing of rice wheat and wheat screenings. Rice wheat, as most people are protably aware, is quite useless for grinding purposes, as it contains very little autriment, and, when it is found in a carload of wheat, it is not allowed to enter in a carload of wheat, it is not allowed to enter

in a carload of wheat, it is not allowed to enter the elevator. The screenings or wheat are not worth more than \$10 per ton. With this mixture in view the "scalawag" gran man goes to the miller and for a trifle buys the worthless rice wheat, also as large a quantity of screenings as will answer his purpose. These ingredients he ships to some small station near the city, where he thoroughly mixed them, and reships them to the elevator, and if the inspector be not possessed of sharp eyes, will succeed in getting his fraudulent mixture graded as rejected. This transaction will not about \$3 per car, which is a strong inducement to one who is dishonestly in-

strong inducement to one who is dishonestly inclined.

THE CORN CROP

this season has graded rejected in a great measure, there being practically no No. I com in the market, huch dissatisfaction has been expressed lately in relation to the rule, which provides that the word "new" shall be inserted in each inspection certificate of a newly harvested crop of wheat, rye, and barley until the 1st day of April of each year. The gram dealer contends that this distinction between eld and new is drawn entirely too fine, causing last year's crop, in many cases, to be inspected as rejected, when, in the opinion of the producer, it is dry and plump enough to be graded as No. 2. The general desire, however, is that the regulations shall not be entirely inflexible, but shall be so construed as to adopt themselves to the varying volume of the present crop. But it cannot be denied that the country grain-buyers of the West are unanimously of the opinion that at no other grain port in the United States can they negotiate their crops more profitably.

The principle which is ever kept in view in the management of the inspection is that it should be merely self-sustaining, the only revenue received being that obtained from inspection feet, which is barely sufficient to float the heavy lisbilities mourred by the department.

A Valuable Reite of Old Rome.

A Valuable Relic of Old Rome.

The correspondent of the London Times at Rome writes as follows of the recently-discovered bust of the Emperor Commodus:

"The bust of Commodus is in every way a most remarkable work. It is, in reality, half a statue, with both arms; but it is hollowed out at the back as busts are, and stands upon a pedestal. He is represented as Hercules, draped in the skin of the Nemrau lion. The upper jaw reals upon the head, and projects forward like the peak of a helmet. The fore paws are knotted together upon the breast, and one of the hind paws hangs over the left arm. In the right hand he holds the club, resting upon his shoulder, and in the left the apples of the Hesperides. The pedestal, which, though broken into several pieces, was carved out of the same block, is a most elaborate piece of workmanship. It consists of a clipeus, or shield, line those carried by the Amazons, with eagles' heads at the points, and upon it a head of Medusa. Below this, and rising at each side of it, are curved commopile, piaced like a St. Andrew's cross, the lower ends passing on each side of a globe—below the shield—across which is a zone, with three signs of the zodiac in relief—Taurus, Sagittarius, and Cancer; and on each side of these, acting as supporters, are kneeling statueltes of Victories, which, if standing erect, would measure about 15 inches in height. The work is not only completed with all the finish of surface which characterizes many works of the Antoninian period of art, but has required theroughout, with the exception of the hair, the highest degree of polish marble is capable of. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that objects are reflected in it like a looking-glass. Some portions of the lion's skin, which is undercut to excess, and the fingers of the left hand, are, like the pedestal, broken, but all the pieces have been found. The face, however, is perfect, and the nose intact. There can be no doubt that in this bust we have a speaking likeness of Commodus; the resemblance between it,—bearded as he is represented, father is most remarkable, with just that differ-ence which indicates how unlike the men were in character."

# Suit Begun in New York Against the Cook County National Bank of Chi-

Cook County National Bank of Chicago.

From the New York Tribune, Jim. 23.

The New York State Loan and Trust Company, No. 50 Wall street, through their lawyers, Martin & Smith, began a suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against the Cook County National Bank of Chicago for \$54,450.33, and have procured an attachment from Judge Brady against the property of the bank in this State. The counsel for the plaintiff say that the action was taken merely as a precautionary measure. The Company was one of the corresponding bankers of the Cook County National Bank, and on Nov. 19, 1874, had loaned to the bank the sum of \$25,000 on collateral believed to be worth double the value. On Dec. 29, 1874, the bank obtained a second loan of \$25,000, also on collateral considered sufficient to doubly secure the amount loaned. The only amount of overdraft was \$4,450.33, and the Loan and Trust Company, under the impression this perhaps the law might not consider that the securities cover-

# THE CITY.

A COOD LESSON.

DANGERS OF "KIDDING" PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

A pleasing little affair occurred Saturday night at the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, the publication of which may be of service to gentlemen of a playful turn of mind who are in the habit of making disagreeable remarks to persons who are smaller, and presumably weaker, than themselves. Just about midnight a party of four, two of them rather short and slender, one short and stout, weighing about 170 pounds, and the other stout, tall, and strong, stood on the northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn, waiting for the car, or having a final talk before separating for the night. As they stood there, there passed them, going south on Dearborn, a solitary walker, about 5 A GOOD LESSON.

ing a final talk before separating for the night. As they stood there, there passed them, going south on Dearborn, a solitary walker, about 5 feet 8 inches, and of slender build.

The four abandoned their private conversation and began addressing jocose remarks to the stranger, the mildest being that he was a pretty fellow to be out alone at that hour, and the strongest that his mother was not a woman at all, but belonged to the animal kingdom. He stooped in the centre of Madison street, and asked them to shu up. This they declined to do, and continued "kidding" him, as the vulgar call it. This wearied the victim, and he told them that if they did not stop he would go back and thrash all four of them. At this they laughed, of course, and continued to cast deubts upon his parentage.

Suddenly he ram up to them, threw his left arm around the neck of the biggrest man in the crowd, and gave him four successive and rapid blows in the face with his fist. The sound came sharp, clear, and distinct; the blows were evidently dealt by trained muscle. Then dropping his first victim, he fell upon the lighter weights, scattered them right and left, like autumn leaves, and than wound up the job by punching the short, stout man in the face, blacking his eyes, splitting his nose, cutting his cheek, and making a most effectual wreck of him generally. The four gathered themselves up and started to run away, just as a policeman came up and arrested the victor. Then a by-stander interposed and informed the officer that that was no fair deal. The man he had arrested had not began the fight; the other side had set upon him, and he had fairly beaten all four of them. At this moment the defeated ones came up, showed their bruises, and insisted that the man who had caused them should be run in. They threw the entire blame on him, but the witness stuck to his story, and the officer, concluding the four had gotten what they deserved, let his prisoner go.

go.

The latter did so, and continuing his interrupted travels, went into Joe Mackin's, where the person who had wi nessed the battle followed him. There he learned that the individual whose exploits he had witnessed was Barney Aaron, ex-champion Light-Weight of America. All young men who are in the habit of making remarks to passers-by, are requested to read the above, and take warning thereby.

"THE NEW SCIENCE."

A SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURE.

The Hon. Edward S. Isham lectured in the Sunday Afternoon Lecture Course, at Kingsbury Hall, yesterday, on the subject of "The New Science." The effort was, for the most part, historical, and revealed a vast degree of research on the part of the speaker. He chiefly deal with the science of government, and endeavored to show that there was no general movement on the part of mankind at this day that went to prove the possibility of a model, or ideal, republic. In proving this he stated that the human mind had not much advanced, if it advanced at all, in moral science since the days of Egypt, when hat land was the cradle of civilization. Mr. Isham, with the untiring mind of a genuine antiquary, traced the origin of civilization from clime to clime, and from face to face. He comclime to clime, and from face to face. He compared the celebrities of modern times with those
of the ancient period, and said that the poeary of
thomer, the self-conquest of Socrates, the
triumphs of Milliades, the conquests of Alexander and Caesar, the philosophy of Plato, had
not been excelled by any of the great lights
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He was no Hessian recruit. But at the same
time there was no pushed him hosts of friends from the ranks of his
pointies antiquests. He was tolerant of the
opinions of others. He had the faculty
of discovering two sides to nearly every questime to the man nature was large, and he could see the
opinions of others.

Neither the patients with the same
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He was no Hessian recruit. But at the same
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Neither the clime to clime, and from race to race. He com-

BENEVOLENT FRENCHMEN. SOCIETY MEETING YESTERDAY.

The French Benevolent Society (La Societe de Bienfaisance de l'Illinois) held its thir eenth an-

nual meeting yesterday afternoon at Judge Rogers' court-room, President P. F. Rofinot in the chair, and M. J. B. La Belle seting as Secretary. The President gave a glowing account of the work done by the Society during the past year, and appealed to the charitably inclined Frenchmen in this city to join the Society, and aid in the good work that is being done to their poor and distressed countrymen. The Treas-urer's report showed that the expenses during neer's report showed that the expenses during the year were \$793.48, leaving a balance of \$478.94 in the hands of the Treasurer. The Secretary's report stated that the Society had obtained relief during the last year from the Chicago Relief and Aid Society and the County Agent for 236 families. A vote of thanks was leaded to the County Agent and the Superintendent of the Relief and Aid Society for the attention shown those recommended by the Society.

for the attention shown those recommended by the Society.

Railroad tickets were obtained from various railroads for 461 persons at reduced rates.

The question in regard to the distribution of the Flench Artist Fund, which amounts to \$30,000, was discussed and a committee, consist-ing of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, to be elected for the ensuing year, was appoint-ed to confer with the Hon. Edwin Morgan, of New York Messars, Gonnil & Co. of Pars and New York, Messers, Goupil & Co., of Paris, and the Chicago Relief and Aio Society in regard to the division of this fund. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing

year:

President—Th. G. Gerould.

First Vice-Fresident—C. Huot.
Second Vice-Fresident—Joseph Laba.

Treasurer—Jules Schwarz.
Recording Secretary—John B. Labelle.
Corresponding Secretary—G. Demars.

Executive Committee—F. F. Rolmot, Joseph Truedel
Leon Labe, A. D. Micham, Narciss Cauchon.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. A WORD CONCERNING ITS HISTORY. The First Presbyterian Church of this city ne of the oldest ecclesiastical organizations of Chicago, having been organized June 26, 1833. It was then composed of sixteen members belonging to the garrison of Fort Dearborn, to-gether with nine other persons. The Rev. Jere-miah Porter was the first pastor. There is no record of any earlier church organization in this city. A Sabbath-school had been maintained the previous year by a few zealous Methodists; but no church organization existed at that time. Mr. Porter preached for the church about two years, and for the next two years there was no settled pastor. In July, 1837, the Rev. John Biatchford was installed as pastor of the church, remaing in that official position until August, 1889. The Rev. Flavel Bascomb was installed pastor in the following November, and remained until December, 1849. The next pastor was the Rev. Harvey Curtis, the amount loaned. The only amount of overdraft was \$4,450.33, and the I oan and Trust Company, under the impression that perhaps the law might not consider that the securities covered that amount also, resolved to attach all the property in their possession to secure the payment of the full amount. The additional reason alleged by the counsel for this action had arisen from the proceedings of the Bank of the Republic, which ou Jan. 20 obtained an attachment on any property of the bank found in the State for the payment of the sum of \$2,261.81.

At the office of Allen, Stephens & Co., of No. 25 Pine street, no information could be obtained as to the cause of the action, it only being alleged that some holders of checks, to the amount of \$500 or less, were trying to get attachments in order to secure themselves. It was further stated that a number of these checks were fosting around in this city, and each holder was trying to do the best for bimself; but whether anything more would be obtained by them than their labor for their vains no one could at present say. Holders of checks might have to pay their lawvers' expenses in addition to iosing the money which the check represented.

it was again enlarged or expanded by doubling its width, without much attention to the rules of architecture. In 1847 a brick edifice was begun on the same lot, and finished in 1849. In 1855 this property was sold for business purposes, and a portion of the proceeds given to aid in the erection of churches in other portions of the city. The church immediately commenced the erection of the fire stone building which stood on Wabash avenue, near Yan Buren street, before the great fire, and which that catastrophe leveled in ruins. After the fire the First Church worshiped with Christ Church and with the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church until, after a period of negotiation, this society and the Calvary Presbyterian Church, then engaged in building an edifice for worship on the northeast corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, united. The consolidated churches completed the structure, which is now one of the most commodious and elegant Protestant houses of worship in the city.

The Calvary Church, at the time of the union, was a large and thrifty organization. It pastor, the Rev. Daniel Lord, was receiving a salary of \$5,000 per annum, which he magnanimously resigned in order to enable the union to be perfected. The Rev. J. T. Trobridge and the Rev. E. A. Pierce is still remembered as among the most popular and successful pastors in the city. The First Presbyterian Church has, for many years, been known as a vigorous, aggressive body of Christian men and women. The Rashroad Mission on State street, near Fourteenth, is a child and protege of the church. There are seven Bible-classes connected with this mission, and William P. Black, Esq., delivers a semmon there every Sunday evening. An industrial-school, a reading-room, and a temperapee organization are counceted wish the resident C. M. Hendereon, Esq., and on its Board of Managers several well-known citizens, among whom are seve

IN MEMORIAM.
PETER J. BURCHELL, OF ST. CHARLES, KANE

peasant, does more for mankind than does be who lives a false life, be he a crowned monarch. In the sensational atmosphere in which we is this country live, independence of character is far too rare. Every man is liable to be influenced by this or that outside incentive; and especially is this liability observable in the formation and maintenance of opinions, political, religious, and social. When a man is found who is, in the best sense of the term, independent, he deserves to be marked and his memory per petuated. Such a man was Peter J. Burchell, of St. Charles, Kase County, Ill., whose death, of apoplexy, at the age of 59 years, occurred at his nome on Tuesday night, the 19th of the present

Maj. Burchell was one of the early pic Northern Illinois, having settled in St. Charles in the year 1839. He was on several occasions during the earlier years of his career appointed to positions of public trust, which he filled with edit. He was one of the leading business men of St. Charles in the first quarter of a century of her existence, and was at all times a promi-nent and influential man in Kane County, taking an active part in all public movements affecting

an active part in all public movements affecting the welfare of the people.

In early life the Major became a member of the Democratic party, and continued so to the day of his death, but during the war for the Union he never wavered in his loyatty to the flag of his country. He was a man of very strong convictions, which he never heatstated to express. In storm or sunafine, in prosperity as in adversity, he adhered to whatever cause he esponsed. He was no summer soldier. He was no Hessian recruit. But, at the same time, there was an honesty and frankness about the Major's political character which secured him hosts of friends from the ranks of his political antagonists. He was tolerant of the opinions of others. He had the faculty of discovering two sides to hearly every question of human difference. His knowledge of human nature was large, and he could see the good traits as well as the bad traits of every man with shom he came in contact. As a landlord, his hospitable nature and his genial condaility will be pleasantly remembered by those who in past years have been guests beneath has roof.

There was in his character a native sympathy

persons of all graces or life were wont to come to him for counsel and assistance, as well in prosperity as in adversity.

Maj. Burchell was a sworn foe to can't and rant. of whatever kind or shape. His philanthrophy was not of the Mrs. Jellaby stripe, nor his religion of the stripe of Aminiah Sleek. He toochet the interest in the dying souls of Terra del Fuego, and was recklessly callons to the wees of the inhabitants of Nova Zembla. He was, however, interested in the welfare of his neighbors and friends of his own town and of the State and country to which he owed allegiance.

He was a man who will be kindly and gratefully remembered by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His eulogium cannot be written in the role of fame, but it will be uttered by many a humble voice, and impressed on many a humble heart, long after other more public names shall have been forgotten.

MR F. C. SHANNON,

a much respected citizen of Chicago, died at his residence on East Adams street, after a short illness, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, in the 45th year of his age. Mr. Shannon was a native of Ireland, and was one of the true "rebel" element, hating the English Government with as element, having the English Government with as much intensity as he loved his native land. He resided for many years in Toledo, O., and in Hillsdale, Mich., and in each place was prominent in the Fenian movement, as he was also in this city, where he arrived provious to the attempt upon Caunda in the summer of 1886.

His life was upright and laborious. No truer patriot was ever born upon Irish soil or died upon a foreign shore. To the last moment of his existence, his thoughts were upon the political independence of his country. His remains will be buried to-moirrow in Calvary Cemetery; the funeral procession starting from the late residence of deceased to St. Mary's Church, at 10 o'clock, and from thence by carriages to the place of sepelture.

LOCAL LETTERS. THE CANE PRESENTATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: -CHICAGO, Jap. 24.—SIB: In your issue of Saturday, Jan. 23, you do me great injutice, but, believing unintentionally, I will ask you to be kind enough to give the following a place in your valuable paper, and the public the true facts in the cane-presentation affair.

Your informant has me as an embezzling eleri in the employ of John Herbert, when in fact I was a partner in the concern, under the name of Herbert & Co., of which fact I have abundant proof. The charge of stealing money from Her-bert's money-drawer for ribs, roasts, etc., sold, I will also prove to be an infernal falsehood for

many reasons, which I will prove at the proper time and place.

The real facts in the case affair are the follow-The real facts in the cane affair are the following: While the fire of July 14, 1874, was burning in its fury, one of Herbert's clerks asked him for permission to take the market-wagon to see if he could not save something at the fire for some one. Herbert gave the requested permission, and the clerk proceeded towards the fire. On the way he met a young man, who was at that time employed at 8. Kennington's market, near Twenty-ninth street, on State, when they both drove to the store of Messus. Wendell & Hyman, and there received a load of jewelry, among which were the canes in question. They hauled the load to a place of safety, and while returning for another lead they found the two canes had been overlooked in unloading, and made up their minds to put them in the second load, but were prevented from getting near the store again on account of the fire and the street blockade. They drove home, having agreed to return the canes at the first opportunity, but were unable to get off duty together for some time, so as to proceed to the store to return the canes. Mr. Herbert, in the meantime, found out that his clerk had a goldheaded cane in his possession, and at once set about to get presension of the coveted prize. With that intention he went to Officers Richard O'Connell and Michael Mahoney, and told them that he have where there were two gold-headed canes, and the officers at once set about getting them. They first went to the house of Herbert's clerk, and there intimidated the lady of the house to give the one cane up under the pretense of having a warrant for their recovery and the number of everything stolen at the fire. The cane was banded to them, and they then proceeded to get the text one, and with it Officer Mahoney accepted \$1.50 from the young man as hush-money, and at another time \$1 for the same purpose. The cames were then presented. They want to make it appear that John Herbert and P. O'Brien were innocent of any idea they were not honestly gotten. Now that Herbert himself told me before witnesses that he came by the canes as charged. As to Mr. P. O'Brien's knowledge of the real facts, I know nothing as yet, and believe he was innocent of any intention to do wrong. The way I learnt the foregoing facts I was talking to one of our clerks about how Herbert was using our money, and could not see where it went to, when the clerk mentioned the cane affair, saying, at the same time, that I had better be careful, as Herbert was dishonest; and, as Herbert had shown me the cane, I knew the young man was telling me the truth, and from that time I resolved to break my connection with the concern; and the day before I told Messrs. Wendell & Hyman about the canes I was informed they were the owners. I was not present at the presentation, or was I then counected with Herbert in any way, and the reason I exposed the affair was to show people the true side of the officers of the force.

As regards the letter of Officer Richard O'Conneil in your Sunday's issue, in which he says the affair may bring me before the Criminal Court and that my reputation is bad, I will say that I am not afraid of any criminal charge being laid at my door, or any other charge against my character, and am ready at any time to give an account of myself. As regards my reputation, unenviable as he has it, I will say the: I was born and raised in Chucay, and believe my reputation to be f

JUSTICE VAN'T WOUD. To the Editor of The Chicago /ribune:

Chicago, Jan. 24, 1875.—Sin: In the scramble for Justiceships it has long been conceded that Van't Woud was an improper person to fill the position. He is an ignorant and passionate

man, devoid of judgment.
As no one except Vau't Woud dreams of his reappointment, but little has been said in reference to his disgraceful court. The public preferred that he should be "souffed out" without

ceremony.

His court has always been considered a "mill" for exacting itlegal fees, and since his unblushing Honor, after violating the law every day he holds court, has that addedy to challenge the public, in to-day's Transuns, to bring proof that he has charged fees in his court not permitted by statue, it is no more than right that the attention of the public should be called to Sec. 31, Chap. 79, of the Revised Statutes, which says: The costs of a change of venue shall abide the result of the suit, and shall not be demanded in advance.

The costs of a change of venue shall abide the result of the suit, and shall sad se demanded in advance.

Now I ask the public who have been brought before this s ismeless man, if he has not always demanded the fees for change of venue in advance. When clients refuse to pay it, this Justice asks the defendant's attorney to pay it; if he refuses, the Court demands the fees from the plaintiff or his attorney; if it is refused from that source, the Court demands the fees from the plaintiff or his attorney; if it is refused from that source, the Court becomes unsettled, roars out that "he can lose it if they wish to cheat him out of it;" or if he has a "napping guy" he enters a fine for contempt. Mr. Editor, these are sciemu facts, and I can prove them; my witnesses are legion, and Van't Woud dare not deny these allegations. He is a nice man to apply for reappointment!

Histead of administering the law for the benefit of his fellow-men, he has shown himself to be one of the greatest law-breakers.

In this matter of extortion Van't Woud stands alone among the Justices of the city.

LILEGAL JUSTICE AND CONSTANLE FEES.

one of the greatest law-breakers.

In this matter of extorsion Van't Woud stands alone among the Justices of the city.

D. HAKEN HANNER.

ILEGAL JUSTICE AND CONSTABLE FEES.

To the Esister of The Chicage Tribune:

CRICAGO, Jan. 24, 1875.—Sin: There seems to be an impression on the minds of some people, that the charges against Justices are for political effect, com.ng, as they do, on the eve of their respicioniment. I should like to state the facts I am cognizant of. Some three months ago I called the attention of Mr. Charles H. Beed to the extroitiant charges of Justices and Constable fees in a receipted bill presented to me by Constable Lambeer (being \$10.35, on an execution of \$77), and was styled by him to wait until another Grand Jury was impaneled, as the one them in session had so muon before them; but in the meantime to call at Justice Hiosale's office and get an itemized bill of his share. Acting on Mr. Reed's advice, I called and as with the bow Constable and the Justice's feel's, and was told by the clerk that the bill was correct as to the Justice's fees. I admit that I never saw Justice Hiosale's answering him, they seemed to understand each other. I would further state that I am no politician; am not acquainted with a single politician, and only move in this matter to assist you in correcting abuse.

R. Barlow, No. 299 Warren avenue. Justice Hinsdale until last Wednesday, when he reprimanded his clerk by telling him that this swindling the public must be stopped; but from the manner of the clerk's answering him, they seemed to understand each other. I would further state that I am no politician; am not acquainted with a single politician, and only move in this matter to assist you in correcting abuse. B. Barlow, No. 299 Warren avenue.

SNOW-BIRD SHOOTING.

The smoothed by the gun-club.

The regular club-shoot of the Gun-Club took place Saturday at their grounds, near the Powell House, on Milwaukee avenue. The score of the first contest, at ten snow-birds each, 21 yards

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forris 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1-6
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ottreil
. S. Williams 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 - 3
A double-bird sweepstakes at five pairs of now-birds each, resulted in the following score:
Vilson
rvis
rice11 11 10 10 11—8

FEES OF COUNTY OFFICERS. WHY THE LAW SHOULD NOT BE AMENDED. Gen. Lieb, County Clerk, is in receipt of a cir-cular from the County Clerk, Circuit Clerk, and Sheriff of Livingston County, complaining of the labor, difficulty, and inconvenience involved in making a semi-annual report of all fees carned in county offices, and asking co-operation in urging the amendment of Sec. 51, Art. 51, of the act relating to fees and salaries, so as to only re-

act relating to fees and salaries, so as to only require a report of the fees received and the gross amount of the earnings for miscellaneous services and for services rendered the county only. Gen. Lieb states his objection as follows:

Sec. 51 of the Salary act, refers to county officers receiving fees in whole or in part, and has, therefore, no application to the officers of Cook County; but, as the circular has been sent to me, I may state my objections: The County Clerk may be considered to be the bookkeeper of his county. His account of receipts and expenditures should be kept as accurately as that of any private business firm, and his reports to proper authorities, whether monthly, half-yearly, or yearly, should be as explicit as those of the bookkeeper of a bank. What if the employes of a manufacturing or trading establishment should sak their employers to excuse them from making detailed reports of all moneys received and expended? The request would simply create a smile.

The gentlemen signing the circular find the matter of making semi-annual reports to be very complicated, and requiring "great labor and accuracy." If the work of the office is systematized, the making of these reports is very simple. To be sure, accuracy is as necessary, but not more so than in any other financial report.

For these reasons and many others I need not men-

For these reasons and many others I need not men-tion, I cannot councide with the views of the above of-ficials, and consequently do not wish to urge the Leg-islature to amend Sec. 5 of the Fee and Salary act, but on the contrary urge upon that body to do no such thing. Very respectfully, Hiramany Lies, County Clerk of Cook County.

GENERAL NEWS.

John Burns, a newsboy at the Home, was arrested yesterday for stealing \$6.50 from a companion, and was locked up in the Armory.

Andy Briggs, an employe at Champlin's Hotel, No. 170 Monroe street, was arrested last night for

stealing a large chafing-dish from his employer He was locked up in the Armory.

A runsway horse was instantly killed about 8:30 o'clock last night by coming in contact with a Blue Island avenue caz, at the Van Buren street crossing. The owner of the animal did not make his appearance.

The union meetings on the West Side have proved so interesting and successful that it has been determined to continue them another week. They will be held every evening, except Wednesday, at the Union Park Congregational

The meetings in Ada Street Methodist Episco-pai Church, between West Lake and Fulton streets, last week, were of a most hopeful and interesting character, and will be continued every afternoon at 3 o'clock, and every evening at 7:30, except Thursday and Saturday. All are invited. Strangers made welcome. An adjourned meeting of the members of the An adjourned meeting of the member of the Chicago Athensum will be held in the hall of the Athensum, No. 114 Madison street, this evening at the close of Mr. Eastman's lecture, to take action upon the proposed amendments to the constitution introduced at a meeting of the Society on last Monday evening.

The Coroner will investigate the killing of James Keegan by Christopher Malone, at 9 o'clock this morning, at the County Hospital. The witnesses have all been secured, and it is probable will give statements favorable to the prisoner. The case needs a most rigid investigation, and it is probable the Coroner will subject the witnesses to a close and searching examination.

Even the sacred precincts of the Church are not exempt from the thieves. Yesterday, James Griffin and Patsy Doley were arrested for picking the pocket of Bridget Hawkins, just as she was stepping out of the door of St. Mary's Church, on Wabach avenue, near Eldridge court. They secured a pocket-book containing \$8, and were classed by Officer Bonhan, who overtook and arrested them. They threw the money away.

team after the collision.

The industrial branch of the work done at the Newsbuye' Home is growing rapidly, and will soon become an essential and important feature of the Home. Beside recaning, of chairs and mending, a contract was made last week with a city manufacturer for making new cane bottoms, and promises of abundant work have been made by other manufacturers, as soon as business fairly begins. A tailor-shop, whose making, repairing, and cleaning will be done, will be opened to-day, and arrangements will soon be made for a shoe-shop. All these branches of industry will be made self-supporting, and are designed to give work to such boys as can only be helped by taking them out of the street, the cheap living at the home enabling them to pay their way upon very low wages while getting a start.

# SUNDAY NEWS

LOCAL. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Protestant Orphan Asylum was celebrated Saturday evening at the Asylum.

The election of a member of Congress to fill the towns in Cook County, so far as received,

the towns in Gook County, so far as received, will not alter the result.

An affray between Christopher Malone and James Keegan, two young men who had had a quarrel a few days before, occurred Saturday night, and resulted in the stabbing of Keegan in the neck. The jugular vein was severed, and he died in about twenty minutes. It is stated that Keegan was the first to draw a weapon, and that Malone stabbed him in self-defense. Malone gave himself up to the officers. Both men are said to have borne good reputations.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

It is thought that the result of the Pacific Mail investigation will be the finding to a certainty that a great deal of money was paid to Copgressmen, but that it will be impossible to prove it. Senator Harlan denies Irwin's statement that he got \$55,000.

The Democrats of the House having threatened to filibuster to the end of the session, if necessary, to prevent the House from reaching the Civil Rights bill, a Republican caucus was neld Saturday night to find a way to controver Democratic intentions. The rules will be suspended for to-day, and new ones adopted which will facilitate public business.

A Senate Republican caucus was also held without decisive action on any question.
Congress is far behindhand in its work, and there remain but thirty-five more legislative days of the session. The chief hope of the lobby is in the haste and heat of the closing hours of the session.

The Conservatives of Louislans are making efforts to effect a compromise with the Administration, and have presented a draft of the terms which they wish to secure, to Senator Morton and other Republicans. The Conservatives have it in their power, constitutionally, to deprive the Kellogy Government of funds. Reports indicate the severe financial embarrasements of that Government even now.

The Treasury Department has decided to extend the time within which the Syndicate may elect to take the remainder of the 5 per cent loan to six months from Feb. 1.

John P. Campbell, a Special Agent of the Treasury Department attained at Chicago, has been removed, and W. Z. Church appointed in his place.

In Tennessee the exc tement over the election of a United States Senator has grown to something extraordinary. On Saturday Bate would have been elected but for the sudden prostration by excisement of an enthusiastic Bate man, whose vote would have secured the number necessary to a choice. The ex-President, however, still has horee of winning the fight.

The Legislature of Minnesota is at a dead-lock on the question of electing a Senator, with a bitter and unrelenting opposition to Senator Ramsey. LEGISLATURES.

sey.

Nothing was done in the Illinois Legislatur
of any consequence Saturday.

The King of Spain has sent antograph letters to the Emperors of Austria and Germany and the King of Italy. He has also issued a procis-

On Friday morning, at Haverhill, N. H., a lady, the wife of John P. Emersou, was brutally murdered. Au unknown person surprised her in a sitting posture before a stove, and is supposed to have put the muzzle of a loaded shot-gan to her neck and then to have discharged it. The victim's entire bead and neck were blown from her body. Suspicion immediately fastened upon a man named Sawyer, who was arrosted. He had been at work for Mr. Emerson. The carcited citizens contemplated lynching the prisoner at one time. No motive for the deed attributed to him was given in the dispatch.

er at one time. No motive for the deed a uted to him was given in the dispatch.

Two women, who keep a baby-farming a lishment at Holliscer, Mass., have been an on the charge of poisoning five infants a eight weeks.

The citizens of Albany are endeavor capture two murderers, whom they have rounded in some woods. They intend to the fruitives.

Fires were reported from eight different points, the most disastrons of which occurred at Pekin, Ill., where an extensive manufacturing establishment was destroyed, at a loss of \$150,000. The firm, T. & H. Smith & Co., say they will rebuild.

000. The firm, I. & Market of the floods in Great damage has been done by the floods in California. The heavy rains still continue. A train of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Road was wrecked near Grand Rapids, Mich. Saturday, and the engineer, Anderson, killed.

The Insanity of the Russian Gr

Iton.

Even, the sacred precincts of the Church are not exempt from the thieves. Yesterday, James Griffin and Patey Doley were arrested for picking the pocket of Brigget Hawkins, just as she was stepping out of the door of St. Mary's Church, on Wababa avenue, near Eltridge court.

They secured a pocket-book containing \$8, and were chased by Officer Bonhan, who overtook and arrested them. They threw the money away.

Mr. W. O. Ludlow, agent in this city for the Kapass rufferers, hae received the following generous offer of "assistance" from one Clarence Murdock, residing in Paxton, Ill.: "Mr. Ludlow. Sin: I understand you are agent for Kanasa Sufferers, and as I am not duing anything at present, it think it would be a good thing to go from one town to another and collect money for the Sufferers, which it would be seed of the sovereign and chief of the angust family of which he was a meaner. It would be need to engine and the door-jamb. His right arm was broken, and his left thigh and right as aboulder severely bruised. He was a tended by a physician, and then removed to his lodgings on Fifth avenue. The horses kept on, regardless of the poor driver, and followed the hook and laider truck from the house on Pacific avenue, mear Harrison street, to Jackson, where they ran against the truck and fell at down. The engineer and fireman, who were on the rear part of the machine, took care of the team after the collision.

The industrial branch of the work done at the Newsboys' Home is growing rapidly, and will soon become an essential and important feature of the Home. Beside recanning, of chairs and mending, a contract was made last week with a mending, a contract was made last week with a mending, a contract was made last week with a mending, a contract was made last week with a mending, a contract was made last week with a mending, a contract was made last week with a mending, a contract was made last week with a mending, a contract was made last week with a mending, a contract was made last week with a mending, a con

morning."

The ukase referred to placed the Grand Duke under the guardianship of his father.

THE UNITED The Minuet.

The Minuet.

From the New York Times.

One of the features of this winter's season will be the introduction of the minuet into the list of dances. This stately dance is familiar to us all from description, and everyone has seen it in such plays of the old time as the "School for Scandal," where the curtain rises upon a party dancing the minuet. The dancing-masters are busy teaching the young people to gracefully acquit themselves in the stately movements of this dance of our grandfathers, and there are doubtless many earnest students of the difficult measures. Gold or Currency, inside property.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Excursion tikets to New Orleans and return, 522.
Sale of tickets commences Feb. 1, and continues until
Feb. 20; return-tickets good until April 1. The tots
a, m. train has sleeping-car through to New Orleans.
For tickets and information apply at the Illinois Central Railroad ticket offices, Nos. 121 Randolph street and
75 Canal street, corner Madison; also at the depots fees
of Lake street and foot of Twenty-second street.
W.
P. Johnson, General Passenger Agent. Illinois Central Railroad.

Beautiful Lips should disclose, when parted, rows of spotless truy, set in cushions of ruby red. Sozodont alone will keep the ivory unsullied, the setting ruddy, and the breath pure.

Chickering Upright Pianos.

Just received at Reed's Temple of Music, corner
Dearborn and Van Buren streets, a few very fine upright pianos containing the latest and best improvements.

One morning, on entering the chamber of a French Marquis, whom he had attended through a very dangarous illness, the doctor was thus accessed: "Good day to you. Dr. Bouvart; I feel quite in spirits, and think my fever has left me." "I am sure it has," replied Bouvart, drily. "The very first expression you used convinced me of it." "Pray explain yourself." "Nothing is easier. In the first day of your illness, when your iffe was in dauger, I was your deasest friend: as you began to get better, I was your good Bouvart; and now I am Dr. Bouvart. Depend upon it, you are quite recovered."

CRARY—The funeral of Mrs. O. a. Crary will take place at her late residence, EV West Monroe-st., Theaday, Jan. 25, at I p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Centaur Liniments
allay pain, subdue swellings, heal
burn, and will cure rheamatism,
spavin, and any flesh, bone or musale
athment. The White Wrapper is for
family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for
animals. Price 50 cents; large bottiles \$1. AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-sv. REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

DRY GOODS, Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 9 1-2 a. m. Clothing, Knit Goods, Laces and Rufflings, Table of Pocket Cutlery, Gioves, Mirts, &c., Wool Blanke's, Horse Blankets, Gents' Underwest, Carriage White, Harnesses, Hossiery, Notions, Guspaders, Piece Goods, Satinets, Jesns, and Shestings.
At Il o'clock, sale of Ingrain and Rag Carpets, GEO. P. GORR & Co., 68 and 76 Wabasher.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AT THEIR SALESROOMS, US EAST MADISON ST. MORTGAGEE'S SALE

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock, RESTAURANT FIXTURES. At 130 Lake-st., near Clark, AT AUCTION,

Consisting of all the fixtures and furnishings, Country, Plated Show Cases, Chairs, Marble-Top Tables, The Cuttery, Plated Ware, Stores, Ovens, Bouller, Kitche Utensils, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Audia-BOOKS AT AUCTION,
By Wm. A. Butters & Co.
At their Salerrooms, 1th East Madison-st.,
Tuesday Afternoon, Jan. 26, at 2% o'clock

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, AT 16 O'C FURNITURE, CARPETS, and W. GRANITE THURSDAY, JAN 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK, DRY GOODS, m-made Clething and Furnishing Ge Cassimeres, and Flannels.

BOOTS AND SHOES, Wool Knit Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Furs, Hala Con AT 108 MADISON-ST., SECOND FLOOR By JAS. P. MeNAMARA & CO. 500 CASES BOOTS AND SHOEL AT AUCTION, TUESDAY MORNING, Jag. 26, 41 94 o'dec

DRY GOODS NOTIONS, CLOTHING, &C. AT AUCTION. WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan 11, 115

VOLUME 28

NEW PUBLIC READY THE

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The keepest analysis of Type III. Teaching: Its En By Henry Calderwood, L.L. D., Pro-scophy in the University of Rds extra, 31.25.

RECENTLY PU L HOWE, (DR. JOS. W.) W INVALIDE. \$1.25.

H. TAYLOR, (BAYARD.) EGY IN 1874. SL. SO. HIL HILL, (REV. THOMAS.) FAITH. SL.

V. WORDSWORTH, (DOROTILLAND. \$3.50. TEOTION. \$1.

GENERAL NO

Until February 15, 1875, eates of 1874, held by the City Taxes of 1873, can be per cent premium, and Ceryears at 20 per cent premium date the rates shall be increased to the cates and the cates are cent premium research. per cent premium respe March 1, 1875, the former to 10 per cent premium. To certificates is now entitle per cent prem

NOTIC we have purchased the man S. Rounds in our busin day retires from our firm.

ALLEN, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1875. FINANCIA

MORTGAGE CO LOANS small or lar

ALFRED W. SANSON 7 Unio \$5,000, \$10,000, or to sums to suit over \$3,000, to in Funds in hand.

TORE The most desirable local situate at Clark and Made Third and Fourth Floors

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One of Hall's Double-Door lar-Proof, suitable for Banks cial House. Address GEO. G. Room 6, Lumberman's Excl REMOVAL REMOV GAS FIXT

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